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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1872. NO. 42.

FIRST EDITION.

The Horse Plague.

Twenty-Eight Thousand Horses in New York and Vicinity Affected.

GREAT LOSS TO BUSINESS.

The Disease Not Generally Fatal.

Its Progress in Various Parts of the Country.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The horse disease has now spread to every stable in the city. The symptoms of contagion are visible on almost every horse in the streets. Stages and car lines are continuing to lessen their trips. At about eight o'clock last evening there was not a Broadway stage between the Battery and City Hall, and this morning that thoroughfare seems to be almost without vehicles. Altogether it is calculated that about eighteen thousand horses are now afflicted. The animals attacked before yesterday generally exhibited worse features, and it becoming evident that during the cases from Monday or Tuesday the crisis can not hardly be said to have arrived. The continued working of afflicted horses is beginning to tell in a rapid increase of the dangerous cases. Not many deaths have been reported as yet, but it is said that in the evening, three horses of the Dry Dock line of cars died last night. Some three hundred of the cars ceased running yesterday, and additional stage lines will probably have to give out to-day.

It is the opinion of veterinary surgeons that the disease may not prove fatal, but that the horses will suffer some time from weakness.

The Commissioners appointed to the Board of Health find the disease, though general, is not fatal in its character. It is said that a horse, which on Friday the animal appears sick, Saturday worse, Sunday the malady attains its climax, and Monday the horse is dead. Such cases, however, are almost as rare.

The effects on business has not been severely felt, but the scarcity of horses for hauling and carriage in some instances have risen to war prices. The epidemic has spread to West Chester and Rockland, as well as to Jersey.

Another estimate gives the following as the number of cases in that city: Six thousand dray horses, twelve thousand belonging to the car and stage lines, five hundred to the express companies, two thousand are the livery and boarding stables, six thousand sick in Brooklyn, six hundred in Jersey City, and six hundred in the suburbs. The grand total is thirty-two thousand. The valuable trotting stock of the city have also received their share of the disease. One stable in Brooklyn has lost eighteen horses.

The livery stable men in Cleveland are using disinfectants freely, in anticipation of a visit from the Asiatic epidemic.

POLITICAL.

Denial of Hon. E. W. Thompson of Complicity in the Plot to Defeat Senator Morton, of Indiana, Last Year.

THREE HAUTE, October 25.—The *Daily Express* of this city, will print the following from Hon. Richard W. Thompson, to-morrow morning:

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 25, 1872.

To the Editor of the Express:

You are right in saying, as you did in the *Express* this morning, that the connection of my name with the supposed plot to defeat the re-election of General Morton to the United States Senate is entirely without foundation. I have neither given nor contemplate anything of the kind, and shall not. My wish to see the ranks of the Republican party preserved to be strong (that is, if I could) is to go to the Senate, I would not do so at the expense of my party. But I have no such desire, greatly preferring to remain a private citizen and never again to hold a political office of any kind. If I were a member of the Legislature I would vote for Governor Morton, and both hope and expect to be every Republican member of it. He has fairly won his re-election, not only by his great ability, but by the wonderful amount of labor he has performed in behalf of the party and the Republican cause. So he would be unjust to themselves if they were to withhold it. Very respectfully, &c.,

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The Sunday Liquor Law in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held here last night, which was numerous and enthusiastic, and by the unanimous vote of the audience Sunday law was generally discussed. Resolutions were passed pledging support to no candidate who will not stand by general civil liberty and freedom, or to any candidate for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to oppose temperance and Sunday law. They also passed a resolution declaring in favor of salaries for all public officers, and that after the adoption of the report, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to call on candidates and ascertain their views on the questions. All but two of the committee are saloon keepers.

Instantly Killed in a Saw Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KOKOMO, IND., October 25, 1872.

A young man named Frank Tomalson, of Alexandria, Madison county, Indiana, was instantly killed in a saw mill here this morning, by the bursting of a pulley.

Family Poisoned—Two of Them Dead.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—The entire family of Isaac Rawls, of Robertson county, were poisoned a few days ago. Mr. Rawls and daughter are dead. Mrs. Rawls and another daughter and son are dangerously ill. It is not know how the poisoning occurred, whether accidental or intentional.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Thiers has forbidden the sale in France of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The steamer India, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

Tom Fields, now wanted in New York, is said to have gone to Havana or the West Indies, where the Extradition treaty does not cover the charges against him.

Wm. Kirchner, a well known saloon keeper and former proprietor of the Madison Hotel, at Madison, Ind., accidentally shot himself in the abdomen yesterday, and inflicted a mortal wound.

Information has been received of the death of Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall.

Deputy United States Marshal Luther Gilmore, of Terre Haute, arrested a man named Taylor yesterday for running an illicit distillery in Clay county, Indiana.

A young man about nineteen, very emaciated and apparently very ill, arrived by a Nashville train at Louisville, Ky., Thursday night, and registered at the United States Hotel as Thos. Warden, from Nashville. Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock he was found lying in bed dead.

The Great Organ—The Berdett—No Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains *no sham stops*; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the Burdett, which are really worth. For instance, the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett Organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the BURDETT, and which can be obtained only at H. Kiener & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. Those first-class Boston organs are as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

John S. Barr, sheriff elect of Jefferson county, has just cause for pride in his majority of 909. He polled far the largest vote of any man on the Republican ticket.

The Lancaster *Greeley Banner* is dead, poor thing. Its namesake's political life is wearing near to a disastrous close.

Alick McClure has launched another "address" to the mythical Liberal Republican wing of the Democracy in Pennsylvania. It is "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

By a clerical error, the vote of Buckalew in Monroe was made 2,151 instead of 2,951. This makes Hartranft's majority in the State 35,727.

At the November election the Representatives in the Illinois Legislature will be chosen by the new system of cumulative voting; that is, the voter is entitled to one vote for each Representative to which the municipal division in which he lives is entitled, or an aggregate vote, equaling the whole number of Representatives. Those vote the elector may give to one candidate or divide them to suit his own notion.

If it is a fair question, what has become of the late Minister to Russia, A. G. Curtin?

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Beaver *Radical* writes: "The fact is, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is without a leader. They have scattered like sheep without a shepherd and are attacked by wolves, and in their utter demoralization lies the secret of Hartranft's extraordinary success. The fact is there seems to be but one man in the nation who is able to reorganize them; the initials of his name are Jeff Davis, and if he will not attempt it I can see no hope for a regenerated Democracy."

Anna Dickinson is announced to lecture on the question, "Is the War Ended?" Probably it isn't, unless Anna gets the last word.

The Personal Liberty League of Chicago is said to have raised the sum of $30,000 to resist the enforced observance of the Sabbath. It is understood that this fund is to be used in securing the election to the Legislature of men who are pledged to favor the repeal of the Sunday laws.

Greeley's utterances in this city are bringing forth their fruit, as we predicted. The Greeley press of the South hail them as the words of a deliverer. The *Carolinian and Sentinel* of Augusta, Ga., a strong Greeley organ, uses the following language: "Surely if these Pittsburgh sentiments can be relied upon, Greeley is just as much of a secessionist and as little of a centralist as Jefferson Davis or Alexander H. Stephens, who believes that the government derives its powers from the consent of the governed, and when this is withdrawn the power no longer exists."

The Rochester *Democrat* says that Hon. Henry R. Selden, in a speech in that city last week, said he could not vote for Greeley. As Mr. Selden is a Greeley Elector-at-large in New York, his speech rather embarrasses his Greeley friends.

Since the result of the October elections has become known, it is fair to conclude that a good many of those the Liberals. Even in Missouri, which holds the questionable honor of being the birthplace of the last natural coalition party, this state of affairs exists. At Palmyra last week, a Greeley meeting was advertised, but all indications were that it would prove a fizzle. In order to get up the necessary enthusiasm among the bushwhackers, a band was sent along to the breeze at the Liberal headquarters. This naturally raised indignation among the loyal citizens who forced it to be taken down. When afterwards the American flag was thrown to the breeze from Republican headquarters, with the names of Grant and Wilson attached, a rebel mob congregated and defeated the hauling of it down. The Republicans refused, and proposed to stand by the flag. The City Council was called together, and ordered that it be taken down. Some timid citizens joined with them, as they said, to prevent a riot. The compromise finally was that the flag should be taken down in obedience to the demands of the rebel supporters of Horace Greeley.

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Epizootic Notes.

An English gentleman of Toronto says that the horse disease now raging is not uncommon in England, where the mode of treatment is simple and effectual. Sulphur is used as a prophylactic, and is a certain cure. A few ounces mixed with their food are burned in a pan of coals five or six times daily in the stables, so that every part shall become fumigated. Sulphuric acid at the same time is well used for and blanketed. This simple remedy never fails.

The Buffalo *Courier* says: A gentleman whose horse was attacked a few days ago informs us that he has found it not quite cured him, and the means he employed may be attended with success in other cases. First the stable was thoroughly cleaned and carbolic acid freely used as a disinfectant. Secondly, by the use of the alcohol bath once a day and blanketing, he got him warm and kept him so. Next, he used the Scriptural remedy of oil to the neck, and stimulated the animal with half a pint of port wine twice a day, and he is now persuaded that his treatment is good.

E. G. Cook, M. D., of Buffalo, writes: In the disease as it now affects so many horses, if aconite and stillion be given in the first stage, and arsenicum and nux vomicum in the second, many more will recover, and in a much shorter time, and suffer less than if treated with drugs or left to the unaided efforts of nature. This is our experience.

The New York *World* says: An active horse could not travel as fast as this strange malady. The spread of the disease seem in the air, and wherever the infection lights the disease widens its circles as fast and far as the ripples on a disturbed lake. With such a portentous facility of spreading it seems as if any cordon or measure of inspection or quarantine, such as we have heretofore suggested, would be useless, and with such an unexampled virulence as it has exhibited in the day or two it has been in the city is idle to seek to separate and filter the sick from the sound. A moment's contact seems sufficient to communicate the contagion, and the apparently sound animal may exhibit the malady before it can be taken from the infected stable. It will be a novel thing for New York to miss its throng of carts, carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles on a week-day, and will be more novel to be without the street cars on any day, but the prospect of witnessing such strange phenomena is imminent. If the disease here run the same course it has elsewhere, we may look to see Broadway in its narrowest as easy to cross as a country road, and the busiest car-tracks now as idle and untenanted as Broadway. The injury to business, and the woful inconvenience to the thousands who live miles up town and must traverse the distance to and fro daily, is incalculable.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 22d says: "We received a call this morning from Dr. William Somerville, the well-known veterinary surgeon of the city, who has just returned from Canada, where he has been to investigate the disease, its duration and termination. Dr. Somerville called upon Dr. Smith, of the Veterinary College, who informed him that the disease first broke out in Toronto three weeks ago last Friday. Within a day or two Dr. Smith had about fifty cases, and three or four days later it was ranging throughout the whole country. The streets of Toronto were deserted at one time, and business generally was suspended. Dr. Somerville ascertained that the duration of the attack is from twenty to thirty days, and in light cases the animal recovers sooner. On a post-mortem examination of the disease in the dissecting-room of Dr. Smith, it was found that the mucuous surfaces of the trachea and intestines were inflamed, the inflammation extended to the lungs, thus producing congestion and death.

A physician who has had considerable experience with diseases in the South, writes to the New York *Times*: Let the horse be put into a comfortable stable. Warm flax seed tea, with a little spirits of nitre, for drink. Keep the bowels in a regular state by injecting, if necessary, warm gruels. Rub the throat and wind-pipe, from the under jaw to the breast, with a liniment of opodeldoc and spirits of turpentine. If there is difficulty in urinating or a dry skin and fever, apply a warm poultice of corn meal, boiled, to the whole chest, by means of an old sheet tied over the chest. The best food is a mash of boiled carrots, with corn meal stirred in. If there is much discharge from the nose, the nostrils must be sponged out with warm water. It will be found beneficial, also, to tie the horse's head up inside, over a tub of boiling water, so that he can inhale the vapor. Also, he must be allowed to lie down in a comfortable bed of saw dust or straw. He must be regularly rubbed and curried; and if his legs are cold they must be washed with warm water and rubbed dry. A horse with inflammation of the lungs refuses to lie down. Hence the barbarous practice of tying them up. But where the membrane of the trachea, or of the air cells, is alone affected—as I surmise is the case in this complaint—rest, comfort and sleep are as necessary to the horse as to the human being.

Horses that have not run for years, and can't be made to run in any satisfactory way, now run freely at the nose, and the amount of hacking among the hack horses and coughing among the hearse horses is something without precedent.

Jersey City is in the grip of the monster. The disease crossed from New York, and now nearly half of the horses are unfit for service.

Thursday's New York *Journal of Commerce* says: An inspection made yesterday through the hospitals of the various railway and stage companies in this city revealed the fact that the disease which started among the horses in New York last Friday has become epidemic. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by the surgeons having charge of the large stables, and by the owners of private stables containing single valuable animals, the disease has spread with great rapidity. Very few of the horses either on the street or in the stables have escaped. Several gentlemen have sent their animals away from the city in the hope that they may escape the scourge. No deaths have been reported yet, and the surgeons feel confident that the disease can be easily managed. Many of the horses which were first attacked have so far improved as to again take their regular food, and are ready for work.

The City Council of Erie held a meeting on Wednesday to take into consideration means to prevent the spread of the epidemic catarrh among the horses.

The dreaded horse disease is said to have broken out in Corry, Pa.

The following is an excellent preventive of contagion among horses. Sprinkle half a tea spoonful of powdered asafetida on a rag and wind it round the bit, and place it in the horse's mouth, except when feeding. The dose has to be renewed every two days.

The Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat* of Wednesday says: There appears to be no abatement in the prevalence of the horse disease. Yesterday the street car company discontinued their routes for the present. The livery men are no better off than before. Most of the omnibuses have stopped running. The streets are as quiet as if Sunday continued all the week. The drays and carts are few and far between. Nobody, there is an exception to horse travel, occasioning no little inconvenience and with it considerable loss. At present the only resource left is patience. It is hoped that the horses affected will in a few days recover sufficiently to be used again. All horses in the city have been recommended by good veterinary surgeons as improving the best possibly yet discovered. Vigilant measures are in all cases harmful. Rest and mild restoratives are safe, and will in the end insure a cure. Nothing is to be gained by a change of diet. We have heard of no fatal cases since Sunday. The disease has reached Albany and even New York. This shows its epidemic nature. Those farmers who avoid the city with their teams through fear of the malady, overlook the fact that their animals are in as great danger at home as here. In fact there are comparatively as many cases in the county as in the cities. The disease is in the air, and reaches every locality. We can add nothing further.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Southern Claims Commission.

Marked Increase of Applications,

Inspired by Hopes of Greeley's Election.

Murder of a Depraved Woman,

The Daughter of a Millionaire,

Who Married Her Father's Coachman.

A MOST REVOLTING CASE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1872.

Work of the Southern Claims Commission.

The marked increase in the proportionate number of cases filed before the Southern Claims Commission is shown by its docket for all those months of the campaign when it was believed after the South that Mr. Greeley would be elected. The most significant feature of this increase was that it came from persons who did not seem to regard proof of loyalty as any longer of vital importance, some even being forwarded by persons who declared in the papers submitted, that they were in the Confederate service. There seems to have been a wide-spread belief among the claimants that in case of Greeley's election the disloyalty clause in the bill authorizing the settlement of these claims will certainly be repealed. Thus far the amount of claims filed is about fifty millions. Thus far the allowances have been about one-fifth of the aggregate amount of the claims. Under the present rules of evidence insisted upon by the Commission, it is thought that the whole class of claims that Congress intended to settle under the act passed will require ten millions. The estimate made by members of the Commission as to the minimum amount of claims for which the government would be liable, if the disability clause in the present law were removed, rises it at between four and five hundred millions.

Murder of a Depraved Woman.

Last night a white woman named Annie Dean was murdered in a most wretched and filthy apartment of a shanty in an obscure alley. Members of the police force, who have long known her as an inmate of a house of ill-fame, have had the slaughter of a rich New York millionaire, who married her father's coachman in that city some years since. This story is also declared to be true by late associates, who forced it to be taken down. When afterwards the American flag was thrown to the breeze from Republican headquarters, with the names of Grant and Wilson attached, a rebel mob congregated and defeated the hauling of it down. The Republicans refused, and proposed to stand by the flag. The City Council was called together, and ordered that it be taken down. Some timid citizens joined with them, as they said, to prevent a riot. The compromise finally was that the flag should be taken down in obedience to the demands of the rebel supporters of Horace Greeley.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 25, 1872.

Last evening the Grand Guards of this place went to Cambridge, twenty-six miles east of here, to participate in a Republican jollification, barbacue and torchlight procession. A man from this place, who was not a member of the guards, by the name of Paul, accompanied them. On the return of the same train Nothing more was seen of him until the morning, when he was found about seven o'clock P. M. On the approach of the freight train from the east he was observed lying across the track, asleep and drunk. The fireman jumped off and ran ahead of the train, thinking to save him, knowing it impossible to stop the train in time. The fireman grabbed him and pulled him almost off, when unfortunately the unfortunate man was addicted to strong drink and was under the influence of liberal potations last evening.

W. H. Porter, of Philadelphia, is addressing a large Republican meeting at the court house this evening.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 25.—The locomotive engineers adjourned this evening and most of the members of the convention left for home to-night. The next meeting of the Brotherhood will be held at Philadelphia on the third Wednesday of October, 1873. The reports of officers show that $5,000 have been distributed to the widows and orphans of deceased engineers the past year. The following officers were elected: Grand Chief Engineer, Chas. Wilson, of Cleveland; First Grand Engineer, P. S. Ingraham, of Fort Wayne; Second Grand Engineer, Robt. Pearson, of Toronto; First Grand Assistant Engineer and Executive Secretary, Charles Fellows, of Cleveland; Second Grand Assistant Engineer, W. Asthin, of Albany; Third Grand Assistant Engineer, L. D. Tufts, of Philadelphia; Grand Guide, G. W. Johnson, of Indianapolis; trustee of Charity Fund, A. H. Prince, of Boston.

Torpedo Accident—Injured Switchman Dead—Attempted Outrage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., October 25, 1872.

An aged German, named Rampf, living on John's street, while experimenting with some torpedoes which he brought from Germany with him, had his left hand torn off. There was great fear of lockjaw, but it is reported to-night that he is doing well.

Young Callahan, the switchman injured yesterday in the Dayton and Michigan yard, died this evening.

Park Chamberlain, a young colored man of this city, a young lady named Amelia Swartz, on last Sunday evening, in an unfrequented part of the city, but was arrested and bound over for trial.

Grain Elevator to be Erected at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The certificate of incorporation of the Indianapolis Elevator Company was filed last evening in the office of the Secretary of State. The objects of said company are to build, own and operate a grain elevator and tracks connected therewith. Capital, $100,000; term of existence, thirty years; place of business, at or near Indianapolis; number of stockholders, seven. The following named stockholders are to direct affairs for the first year: C. W. Smith, Wm. P. Gallup, Edward Gallup, Edward King, John C. Wright, William C. Coughlin, Ingram Fletcher and Nicholas McCarty.

Epizootic Notes.

An English gentleman of Toronto says that the horse disease now raging is not uncommon in England, where the mode of treatment is simple and effectual. Sulphur is used as a prophylactic, and is a certain cure. A few ounces mixed with their food are burned in a pan of coals five or six times daily in the stables, so that every part shall become fumigated. Sulphuric acid at the same time is well used for and blanketed. This simple remedy never fails.

The Buffalo *Courier* says: A gentleman whose horse was attacked a few days ago informs us that he has found it not quite cured him, and the means he employed may be attended with success in other cases. First the stable was thoroughly cleaned and carbolic acid freely used as a disinfectant. Secondly, by the use of the alcohol bath once a day and blanketing, he got him warm and kept him so. Next, he used the Scriptural remedy of oil to the neck, and stimulated the animal with half a pint of port wine twice a day, and he is now persuaded that his treatment is good.

E. G. Cook, M. D., of Buffalo, writes: In the disease as it now affects so many horses, if aconite and stillion be given in the first stage, and arsenicum and nux vomicum in the second, many more will recover, and in a much shorter time, and suffer less than if treated with drugs or left to the unaided efforts of nature. This is our experience.

The New York *World* says: An active horse could not travel as fast as this strange malady. The spread of the disease seem in the air, and wherever the infection lights the disease widens its circles as fast and far as the ripples on a disturbed lake. With such a portentous facility of spreading it seems as if any cordon or measure of inspection or quarantine, such as we have heretofore suggested, would be useless, and with such an unexampled virulence as it has exhibited in the day or two it has been in the city is idle to seek to separate and filter the sick from the sound. A moment's contact seems sufficient to communicate the contagion, and the apparently sound animal may exhibit the malady before it can be taken from the infected stable. It will be a novel thing for New York to miss its throng of carts, carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles on a week-day, and will be more novel to be without the street cars on any day, but the prospect of witnessing such strange phenomena is imminent. If the disease here run the same course it has elsewhere, we may look to see Broadway in its narrowest as easy to cross as a country road, and the busiest car-tracks now as idle and untenanted as Broadway. The injury to business, and the woful inconvenience to the thousands who live miles up town and must traverse the distance to and fro daily, is incalculable.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 22d says: "We received a call this morning from Dr. William Somerville, the well-known veterinary surgeon of the city, who has just returned from Canada, where he has been to investigate the disease, its duration and termination. Dr. Somerville called upon Dr. Smith, of the Veterinary College, who informed him that the disease first broke out in Toronto three weeks ago last Friday. Within a day or two Dr. Smith had about fifty cases, and three or four days later it was ranging throughout the whole country. The streets of Toronto were deserted at one time, and business generally was suspended. Dr. Somerville ascertained that the duration of the attack is from twenty to thirty days, and in light cases the animal recovers sooner. On a post-mortem examination of the disease in the dissecting-room of Dr. Smith, it was found that the mucuous surfaces of the trachea and intestines were inflamed, the inflammation extended to the lungs, thus producing congestion and death.

A physician who has had considerable experience with diseases in the South, writes to the New York *Times*: Let the horse be put into a comfortable stable. Warm flax seed tea, with a little spirits of nitre, for drink. Keep the bowels in a regular state by injecting, if necessary, warm gruels. Rub the throat and wind-pipe, from the under jaw to the breast, with a liniment of opodeldoc and spirits of turpentine. If there is difficulty in urinating or a dry skin and fever, apply a warm poultice of corn meal, boiled, to the whole chest, by means of an old sheet tied over the chest. The best food is a mash of boiled carrots, with corn meal stirred in. If there is much discharge from the nose, the nostrils must be sponged out with warm water. It will be found beneficial, also, to tie the horse's head up inside, over a tub of boiling water, so that he can inhale the vapor. Also, he must be allowed to lie down in a comfortable bed of saw dust or straw. He must be regularly rubbed and curried; and if his legs are cold they must be washed with warm water and rubbed dry. A horse with inflammation of the lungs refuses to lie down. Hence the barbarous practice of tying them up. But where the membrane of the trachea, or of the air cells, is alone affected—as I surmise is the case in this complaint—rest, comfort and sleep are as necessary to the horse as to the human being.

Horses that have not run for years, and can't be made to run in any satisfactory way, now run freely at the nose, and the amount of hacking among the hack horses and coughing among the hearse horses is something without precedent.

Jersey City is in the grip of the monster. The disease crossed from New York, and now nearly half of the horses are unfit for service.

Thursday's New York *Journal of Commerce* says: An inspection made yesterday through the hospitals of the various railway and stage companies in this city revealed the fact that the disease which started among the horses in New York last Friday has become epidemic. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by the surgeons having charge of the large stables, and by the owners of private stables containing single valuable animals, the disease has spread with great rapidity. Very few of the horses either on the street or in the stables have escaped. Several gentlemen have sent their animals away from the city in the hope that they may escape the scourge. No deaths have been reported yet, and the surgeons feel confident that the disease can be easily managed. Many of the horses which were first attacked have so far improved as to again take their regular food, and are ready for work.

The City Council of Erie held a meeting on Wednesday to take into consideration means to prevent the spread of the epidemic catarrh among the horses.

The dreaded horse disease is said to have broken out in Corry, Pa.

The following is an excellent preventive of contagion among horses. Sprinkle half a tea spoonful of powdered asafetida on a rag and wind it round the bit, and place it in the horse's mouth, except when feeding. The dose has to be renewed every two days.

The Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat* of Wednesday says: There appears to be no abatement in the prevalence of the horse disease. Yesterday the street car company discontinued their routes for the present. The livery men are no better off than before. Most of the omnibuses have stopped running. The streets are as quiet as if Sunday continued all the week. The drays and carts are few and far between. Nobody, there is an exception to horse travel, occasioning no little inconvenience and with it considerable loss. At present the only resource left is patience. It is hoped that the horses affected will in a few days recover sufficiently to be used again. All horses in the city have been recommended by good veterinary surgeons as improving the best possibly yet discovered. Vigilant measures are in all cases harmful. Rest and mild restoratives are safe, and will in the end insure a cure. Nothing is to be gained by a change of diet. We have heard of no fatal cases since Sunday. The disease has reached Albany and even New York. This shows its epidemic nature. Those farmers who avoid the city with their teams through fear of the malady, overlook the fact that their animals are in as great danger at home as here. In fact there are comparatively as many cases in the county as in the cities. The disease is in the air, and reaches every locality. We can add nothing further.

The livery stable men in Cleveland are using disinfectants freely, in anticipation of a visit from the Asiatic epidemic.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, October 25.—The members of the Japanese Embassy, now in Paris, were entertained at a banquet last night in honor of the birthday of the Mikado.

The permanent commission of the National Assembly has suspended its regular sittings. At the last meeting of the Commission M. Grevy, Chairman, announced that he would lay before the Assembly as soon as it reassembled the protest of Prince Napoleon against his

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

In the course of some quite philosophic reflections concerning the selling out of Philadelphia Democrats by their leaders, the *Press* pertinently observes that "every bad act has its Nemesis." Unquestionably. And it is also very evident that the editor of that paper is rendered exceedingly ill at ease by the avenger.

A singular mistake has occurred in the printing of the act to provide for the Constitutional Convention. In the General Laws, which are issued in advance of the Pamphlet Laws, the day named for the assembling of the convention is "the third Tuesday of November," but the original bill names "the second Tuesday of November," and this is the date recited in the proclamation of the Governor. The error in the printing of the act as it appears in the General Laws, has led newspaper editors astray, and caused it to be generally believed that the convention would assemble on the 19th proximo, whereas it will meet on the 12th.

It is quite evident that the Pittsburgh *Post* has not only concluded that not Greeley but Grant is to be the President of the United States for the next four years to come, but also that large numbers of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in Allegheny county and out of it, have definitively made up their minds to assist in making the predestined defeat of the Confederate candidate as decisive and annihilating as possible. This, unquestionably, is the true cause of the reprehensible charges which it continues to make with regard to those members of its party who propose to vote their honest preferences and opinions, instead of suffering themselves to be governed by a despotism as anti-Democratic as the *Post* tries to make it absolute.

A proposition is on foot for the establishment of an exhibition of American textile fabrics, for the purpose of showing the great progress which has of late years been made by the United States in nearly all branches of this important industry. It is said that, while the differences between the best classes of our own and foreign goods are being rapidly diminished, and while some of our domestic goods will compare very favorably with the best foreign commodities, these latter nevertheless control the market, in consequence of the prejudice against articles of home manufacture; a feeling which, based originally on the crude character of our earlier productions, has not disappeared with the disappearance of the causes which developed it. It is maintained that the time has now fully come when our great advance in this particular ought to be demonstrated to consumers and to the world. The scheme includes the sending of invitations to manufacturers of other countries, and the establishment of liberal prizes to be competed for; which, it is held, would meanwhile stimulate our own manufacturers and inventors to renewed exertions.

This is the latest way in which the *Tribune* illustrates its conception of the duties and obligations of impartial journalism. Referring to the recent abstraction from the Court House of York county, in this State, of a number of vouchers and other documents, to prevent them from being used in evidence against certain county officials whom it was proposed to indict for malfeasance, that paper deliberately attempts to create the impression that the theft was the work of Republicans, and that the corrupt officials in whose interest the crime was committed were members of the same party; whereas the facts of the case are, that the local government of York county has for years been completely under the control of the Democracy; that the criminals whom it was sought to bring to justice were Democrats; and that the theft of the documents was made at the instigation of and perpetrated by members of that organization. The fact is that the honest people of the county have been baffled in their attempt to punish the rogues who have plundered them is owing to the rascality of the *Tribune's* new friends; a fact of which that paper was fully aware when it printed the misleading paragraph in question. And yet it printed it.

It is to be hoped that, during the few days which yet remain before the election, our friends everywhere will be governed in their action by the enemy's view of the situation rather than their own. For ourselves, we thoroughly believe that the people, notwithstanding the quietude which prevails, are taking vigilant care of their interests, and that the verdict of the October States will be still more emphatically repeated on the fifth of November. Still, however, the coalitionists profess themselves sanguine of success; affirming that, in a number of States which have heretofore been counted as certain for Grant, the prospects of Greeley are constantly brightening. Whether this be true or false, is not the question. The point of interest to Republicans is that the Confederate managers are everywhere active and alert, and that they mean to keep up the fight to the bitter end; relying largely for success on their belief that Republicans consider the fight to be over, and that therefore the victory can be snatched from them unawares. But the fight is not over, and the necessity for persevering, untiring effort is as great as at any previous stage of the campaign. For it should not be forgotten that the object is not simply the re-election of President Grant, but also the final disbandment of the opposition. The duty of the Republican party, from this hour until the closing of the November polls, is, work—unceasing, zealous and well-directed work.

The little tag at the tail of Horace Greeley's coat has perhaps received hardly sufficient attention during this campaign. Some of the Missouri papers, however, are at length beginning to speak with no uncertain voice concerning the results of the past two years' misrule of that State by the Vice Presidential candidate of the party of "order" and "reconciliation." While, at the commencement of Governor Brown's administration, there was every indication that the fertile, but sparsely peopled Southwestern districts of the State, would soon become sufficiently settled to raise them to a level with other parts in point of population and prosperity, these papers affirm that in consequence of the Governor's neglect of the public and the failure of the State authorities to enforce the law, those promising regions have become notorious as places where murder is a common thing and crimes of every description go unpunished; and that, as a result of this unenviable reputation, intending immigrants shun that part of the State as they would a pestilence. It is estimated that the honest citizens of that quarter, without respect of politics, will almost to a man vote against the unfaithful servant whose scheming and self-seeking course has brought such dishonor and evil upon his State. Yet this is the person whom law-abiding Democrats throughout the country are asked to elevate to the second highest place in the nation.

Dean Stanley's lectures on the Church of Scotland, delivered last year in Edinburgh and since published, have given rise to a decidedly animated discussion in the land of John Knox. As Dean Stanley is the leader of what is called the Broad Church party in England, his sympathies are naturally with the Scotch "Moderates," that section of the religious Establishment which is sometimes believed to be less Calvinistic and less strict generally in the interpretation of the recognized creeds and confessions. Though at present not known by the name of Moderates, there are many ministers and members of the Kirk in full sympathy with the ancient party, and Dean Stanley and as Dr. Stanley's praise, or rather frank recognition of the merits of the party was not wholly agreeable to the rigorously orthodox among his hearers and readers, the Dean's lectures may be said to have, partly at least, revived a controversy which was supposed to be totally defunct. To a majority of American readers, probably the chief interest of the subject turns upon the fact that Robert Burns is summoned by one party as a witness and by the other party as an example. The Rev. Dr. R. loudly affirms that the "ruin of the poet was the direct result of the evil lives and evil teaching of some three or four Scotch Moderate ministers." It is charged that in ridiculing the clergymen and the discipline of the Kirk, Burns was encouraged by them as well as in the indulgence of the evil habits to which his health and his good name at last succumbed. In reply, the Rev. Dr. T. insists that the charge lacks evidence, and besides that "if there were such ministers, it was not because they were 'Moderates,' but simply because they were scoundrels that they so acted." Dr. T. also confesses his wonder "that the instinct of 'Evangelical' enthusiasts does not warn them off the whole subject of Burns. For whatever may be the truth about obscure stories—not one of which has been found to stand a little criticism—this is clear, that Evangelicalism, as exhibited in Ayr and elsewhere, did what it could to disgust Robert Burns with religion." This is pretty strong in one direction. On the other hand, Dr. T. says that "the heart of the man who felt and whose imagination pictured the divine beauty of the 'Cotter's Saturday Night'—a true picture of 'Moderate religion' in his father's home (for we are expressly told that his father was tinctured with the 'New Light,' or with moderate principles)—did not need anybody to tell him what religion was." Certainly Burns went to the bad not because he was ignorant of religion, or did not believe in its reality, but because temptation was too strong for him.

"Seeing the right, he yet the wrong pursued."

SENATOR SCHURZ JUDGED BY A REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN.

A paper of great influence in the German communities of the Southwest, the Texas *Freie Presse*, deals very frankly with Mr. Senator Schurz. Somebody having argued, it would seem, that his compatriots should be proud of, and therefore take Mr. Schurz as their political guide, the *Freie Presse* discourses as follows:

"Proud of Schurz? No, that we are not. In our eyes Schurz is a professional politician—nothing more. What has been his career? Does he know the school of trial through which most adopted citizens have here to pass? No. Living in comfortable circumstances, he could quietly sit down and study the laws of the land and the language of its inhabitants. Free from care for daily bread, he could labor for himself. He did so in Michigan, in Wisconsin, in Missouri. With cool sagacity he took advantage of all favorable circumstances to work upward until he succeeded. Should we be at all proud of him because he possesses talents or because he is a United States Senator?

"We have nothing to do with the man, but with the politician, Carl Schurz, and before him we cannot fall down and worship. We are too republican in spirit thus to believe in authority."

In answer to the question what Schurz has done for the Germans' the *Freie Presse* says that, when he first went to Missouri, Germans filled nearly all the town and county offices, and they fill them no longer. "For the elevation of the German element it is vastly not enough to elaborate and deliver speeches."

As a politician Schurz owes whatever he is or has been to the Republican party. It sent him ambassador to Spain, where he did not display a trace of the diplomatic faculty; it secured for him a general's commission, though about military matters he knows no more than a crow knows about Sunday; it elected him to the Senate of the nation because he seemed to be the most radical of the radicals. This, says the *Presse*, was more than a sufficient reward for his services, and he was still under obligations to our party.

But, according to the *Freie Presse*, Schurz has a peculiar way of expressing his thanks. The first installment of his gratitude he paid by helping to place Frank Blair into the United States Senate. The second installment he paid by flinging violent accusations and invectives against Grant and his administration, because he could not always have his own way. At present he is engaged in trying to overthrow the party to which he owes all that he is. This is the third installment of the Senator's debt.

And, according to the same authority, Schurz's consistency is as remarkable as his gratitude. Thus in his recent speeches he has flatly contradicted all that he formerly said or wrote. As a civil service reformer, he preaches doctrines which are glaringly inconsistent with his own well known practice in connection with the patronage of the government. About the traffic in arms with the French he had nothing to say until he saw an opportunity of using the affair as a means of attaining an object. The Republican party he used to prosper his own career, but having taken up the notion that it could no longer nourish his boundless ambition, he thrust it away. "Schurz's admirers may think all this very fine and 'smart,'" says the *Presse*, "we cannot help seeing therein all the symptoms which indicate absence of political principle."

* * * "No, we are not proud of Schurz."

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is affirmed by the New York papers on the basis of actual investigation, that the increase in the business of that city with the different Southern States thus far during the present fall, has averaged from twenty-five to fifty per cent. over the whole amount for past seasons. In almost every class of merchandise, it is stated, the orders have been larger and the quality of goods better than for many years past, while there is also an unusual confidence and readiness to pay cash. The trade also includes a large demand for improved agricultural implements and machinery; a gratifying indication not only of growing prosperity, but also of the fact that the industries of those States are gradually being established upon a firm and solid basis. That this is the case is further shown by the statistics of the last census. In almost all departments of industrial and productive activity encouraging progress has been made. For instance, it is shown that seven out of ten Southern States actually developed their manufacturing industries more steadily in the period from 1860 to 1870 than during the ante-war period from 1850 to 1860; only three of them exhibiting any falling off; while the number of farms in the South had increased from 764,867 in in 1860, to 1,033,219 in 1870. Facts such as these are surely a sufficient answer to the heated partisan cry of Republican oppression and robbery. Indeed, the more sensible and far-seeing journals of that section are beginning to resent somewhat warmly the foolish palaver of the Greeleyites concerning the suffering and poverty of their people. The Vicksburg *Times*, moreover, declares it to be a noticeable fact that there is a greater amount of prosperity in localities where there are plenty of Northern people, and where political and other opinions are tolerated, than in any other places, and says that, generally speaking, "there is no cause of complaint except at croakers and repiners." All of which is respectfully recommended to the careful consideration of those singular "reconciliationists" who continue to insist that the policy of the Republican party has spread ruin and desolation throughout that quarter.

Mrs. Van Cott, who is honored with the title of "Reverend," conferred by the Methodists, and the first licensed female preacher in that denomination, preached in New York last Sunday. The *Herald* thus describes the lady and her sermon: "Mrs. Van Cott has a good deal of dramatic power in her exhortations, and has a good command of her clear ringing voice, which calls the prompt attention of the most listless worshiper. As a fashioned pastor she would doubtless be a failure, but as an itinerant evangelist she is a grand success. Her sermon yesterday morning was of a sensational rather than a sermon, without much reference to doctrinarians, either of matter or style. She got off some good shots against fair-weather Christians and careless Christians and half-hearted Christians. This 'reverend' lady shows by the earnestness of her speech and manner that she fully believes what she preaches, and believes also in her own mission to preach; and in this faith she goes forth and succeeds everywhere."

Dr. Hall says the best medicines in the world, more efficient in the cure of diseases than all the potencies of the *materia medica*, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move, and to crook a finger, till at last sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has not ability to recuperate, and slow and sad typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave." Whenever walking or working is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensable steps to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

The Boston journals report the death of a chemist from the effects of "bang," taken by mistake for cough mixture. "Bang," believed to the "nepenthe" of the ancients, is obtained from the leaves, flowers and seeds of Indian hemp. The leaves and flowers are narcotic and astringent, and are chewed and smoked. The seeds mixed with opium, arcea or betelnut or sugar produce intoxication, and are used powdered in a kind of sweetmeat. The resin, or preparation of Indian hemp, or extract of cannabis indica, is often used in Europe and in this country as a narcotic and convulsive. Great caution, however, is required in its administration, as may be perceived from the fatal cases reported in Boston. The power of the Indian hemp is known as "hasheesh," and is also used for its exhilarating and intoxicating qualities.

It was stated some time ago that the French government was mining under approaches to the Mont Cenis tunnel, in order to block its passage in case of necessity during war. Later advices are to the effect that the work has been suspended, in consequence of representations made by the Italian government that such mining is to be resumed only after the Italians commence to mine their side also. Whether this means an indefinite postponement, or whether both governments will "peaceably prepare for war" in this remarkable manner, does not yet appear.

The *Westphalian Mercury* affirms a ministerial decision to have been come to by which educational authorities are prohibited from granting teaching licenses to Roman Catholic priests, even though they have passed the necessary examination. The Roman Catholic clergy are to be excluded altogether from public instruction. The provincial authorities of Westphalia have notified this decision to all educational institutions in the province.

The New York *Witness* advocates a change in the weekly pay-day of mechanics and laborers from Saturday to Monday. It thinks that should the change be made, the week's wages would go for food instead of for liquors. The *Witness* cites the beneficial effect of the change in the industrial establishments of this city in support of the movement.

The people of Philadelphia are moving earnestly in the matter of securing to that city the honor of furnishing quarters for the Constitutional Convention. Harrisburg protests that to her belongs the right, and that she is perfectly able to furnish a suitable hall, even if the business of the convention should be finished before the meeting of the Legislature.

It is said a company has been organized in Wheeling to manufacture steel after a process recently discovered by a citizen of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. They are now looking for a site for the proposed steel works.

A new steamship line between New York and Havana is to be commenced sailing early in November. Two new steel plated side wheel steamships of two thousand tons each have been procured.

The oil producers of Tidioute and Fagundas have resumed pumping, the thirty days for which they shut down having expired. The wells do not appear to have been injured.

The Postoffice Department has decided that newsdealers cannot inclose bills or receipts in their packages without subjecting them to letter postage.

Germany, France and Belgium are exporting potatoes to Great Britain to supply the demand caused by the partial failure of the crop in the latter country.

The November Magazines.

The present number of *Harper's* completes the forty-fifth volume of its publication—a volume made up of contributions from some of the ablest contemporary writers of America and Europe, and profusely illustrated by the best artists of the country. It is especially brilliant in both its literary and artistic departments, as well as in all the features which render it an attractive magazine.

Scribner's Monthly is, as usual, full of good and interesting matter. The opening illustrated article, concerning "Northern Russia and St. Petersburg," by Edna Dean Proctor, appeals forcibly to our curiosity regarding this extensive, but little known, region. Dr. J. G. Holland gives a graphic account of "The Earthquake in Africa," and "An Expedition with Stanley" is well told and interesting.

A pleasant description of "The Dutch at Home" opens the November "Galaxy," which gives much information about that industrious and persistent people, which will be new to most readers. J. H. Browne discourses well upon "The King of Terrors Discrowned," showing that the mental pangs of death exist rather in previous imagination than as a death-bed fact. The minor articles are also mostly good; while "Drift Wood" and the "Club" are bright and chatty, and the number is generally fully up to the mark of this excellent periodical.

In *Old and New* for November the editor's quaint tale, "Ups and Downs," is advanced by a chapter and Mr. Hale also gives us a second paper on "How to Sleep," with many suggestions which uncomfortable sleepers will appreciate. James Martineau, the famous English divine, writes eloquently of "God and Humanity," and an anonymous writer elaborates some fresh ideas on the much vexed labor question. The "Examiner" has much interesting matter, and the number concludes with a letter from Virginia on the subject of the negro vote.

"The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" has for some time been the special attraction in "Lippincott's Magazine," and maintains its attractive character in the November number. This number is rather above than below the average. The account of the Philadelphia art collections, which is mostly of merely local interest, is continued, and the reader will not be disappointed this month in turning, as most readers of "Lippincott" do, to "Our Monthly Gossip" for some of the most entertaining reading between its covers.

The "Popular Science Monthly" appears in its usual attractive form, and the interest which has attached to it in previous numbers is well maintained. Prof. Tyndall's article on Science and Religion is devoted to sustaining the propositions he has already advanced on that topic. A treatise on the subject of Meteoric Stones, by Prof. N. S. Maskelyne, is the same paper as that recently read by him before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and merits especial attention.

The "American Exchange and Review" tells us "How to build a city," and especially "How to utilize our waste coal." The department of mining and metallurgy contains much that is of value. The scientific department is also well sustained.

PERSONAL.

Ralph Waldo Emerson sailed for England last Wednesday, accompanied by his eldest daughter, and will spend the winter abroad. After visiting some of his English friends, he purposes to travel in Italy, Greece and Egypt, returning to Concord in the spring, and entering then into his rebuilt house. His last visit to Europe was in 1847-8, when he lectured frequently in England and Scotland.

The latest files of the leading British newspapers show that the death of Mr. Seward was published promptly in all parts of the Kingdom. Most of the chief organs of opinion devote a large space to the obituary, and make such editorial remarks as show that our affairs and our public men are carefully studied by our cousins over the water. Though in some cases Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State is named as having been a diplomatic adversary whose skill and firmness gave the English Cabinet hard work, their estimate of his character are generally generous and appreciative; while on all hands he is accorded the credit of being one of those most directly influential in putting an end to African slavery in our Union.

John Howard Payne's body lies unhonored in the soil of Tunis. The author of the immortal song, "Home, Sweet Home," had but little in life of the pleasures of the home of which he sung, and, being dead, it must occurred until very recently to any of the admirers of his song to remove his body to his native land. It is now intended by a musical club of Brooklyn to endeavor to bring his remains home, or should it fail in this, to at least erect a memorial of him at his homestead on Long Island.

In a biographical notice of the late William H. Seward, the Richmond *Whig* says his father, Samuel J. Seward, was a resident, if not a native, of Sussex county, Virginia, from which he removed, at the close of the last century, to Orange county, New York. His grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and an active partisan. His mother was a Jennings, of Irish extraction. He was born on the 16th of May, 1801. It is said the first white who came to this country from Wales settled in Connecticut, and multiplied there, and afterwards throughout the Union. In this way the family got to Virginia, where there are still many of the name.

The once famous lion-tamer, Herr Driesbach, is now residing at Worcester, Ohio. His settlement there is the result of a love affair. While traveling thorugh the country a number of years ago, he was waited upon at her father's hotel table by a handsome young woman. Driesbach was enamored of her charms, and not many months thereafter they were married. He continued to travel, she accompanying him, until about seven years ago, when he announced the show business, never, he says, to take to the road again. Being unfortunate in his ventures, he lost almost all that he ever made, and has settled down to the more peaceful and quiet vocation of a farmer. He is happy and contented with his wife and two children.

Forty-eight colored young girls from different points in North Carolina, eighteen being from Greensborough, the point where they were shipped, have arrived at Hampton, Virginia, to attend the colored Normal School, where they will be fitted for teachers gratuitously.

Maine has an inmate in her insane asylum, Mrs. Betsy Crocker, ninety-six years old. She was born in the camp of the Revolutionary army in 1776.

Nast, the artist, receives five hundred dollars a week from the Harpers, and his inimitable caricatures are believed to be worth double that sum to them. His cartoons are all traced first by him on wood, and then given to others to engrave.

A correspondent of the *Independent* lately visited the libraries at Oxford, and asked for Bryant's translation of Homer. "What Bryant?" queried the intelligent custodian. The necessary information was given. "Never heard of him," said the man of books. And, in the language of the distinguished editor of the Evansville *Independent*, "This is fame."

During the recent meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany, at Berlin, Rear Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, and Major G. Pennypacker, of the United States Army, received special invitations from Kaiser William to attend the military maneuvers and the social festivities in honor of the event.

JOURNALISTIC.

David Sankey, Esq., has retired from the editorship of the New Castle *News*, H. D. G. Koester succeeding him. The paper will hereafter, as heretofore, support the principles of the Republican party.

The *Valley Independent* and *Cumberland Valley Journal*, printed at Mechanicsburg, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be published as the *Independent and Journal*, Independent of parties, factions or rings, by R. H. Thomas & Co.

Col. Sam. Young's new paper, the Fairview *Reporter*, has been duly launched, presenting a neat appearance typographically, and with a goodly show of patronage in its advertising columns. Mr. R. W. Cresswell is associated with Col. Young in this new enterprise.

Mistake of the Cincinnati Greeleyites.

[From the Nation.]

The Cincinnati Greeleyites underrated the weight of this peculiarity enormously, and are now suffering for it; but when they began to date 10,000 ridicule Grant for not making speeches, they showed that they had not then found out what was the matter with them. The truth is, that a man who has won battles may remain silent till the end of his life, and smoke twenty cigars a day, without losing the popular confidence. General Grant has successfully transacted some of the most important business which falls to the lot of man—business which every one feels in his heart tasks human powers to their utmost capacity. To shake the hold which this gives him on the popular mind, you have not only to show shortcomings, but to put up against him another man who also has displayed talent for great affairs, or at all events, talent of the kind which produces tangible and striking results. Instead of this, the Greeleyites put up a man who has never displayed any capacity for affairs, and never figured in any great transaction, and who had won his influence and reputation by mere preaching without responsibility, and without exposure to any tests or checks beyond those created by newspaper "sales" and "subscriptions." No doubt it is a great thing to have established the New York *Tribune*; but you cannot get people to believe that it is an exploit indicative of fitness for any other business in life, or put the man who performed it on a level with a great Commander or a great financier. Of course, too, whatever absurdity in Mr. Greeley's nomination was created by his peculiar character and antecedents was fully overlaid by the attempt to get up a "singing campaign" in his honor. No man can be sung into the Presidency who has not some trace of the hero in his composition. He must in some way strike the imagination. The Greeley candidate was nothing if not indicrous. His best friends smiled when they spoke of him. His old clothes, old gait, old expression and bad manners might have stimulated enthusiasm if they had belonged to one who had turned the tide of battle on famous fields, or directed the fortunes of a great campaign, or shaped and controlled legislation for the nation of a policy. But in his case there was nothing behind them in the way of achievement but a mound of slipshod and incoherent "editorials" and a few hasty crude books on subjects he had only half mastered. The candidate has gone into history as the most comical and yet the most instructive episode in American politics.

A True Heart.

We clip the following from the Cumberland, Md., *News*: An affecting story is told in connection with the collision on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Saturday last. Our readers will remember that John Walker, the fireman of one of the engines, was caught between the "foot board" of the tender and the hot wall of the engine furnace, from which position all efforts to rescue him were unavailable. The poor fellow, suffering the most excruciating pain, begged his companions to kill him rather than let him die in that position, and finally became calmer, and, taking from his pocket a small blank book and pencil, wrote a farewell message to his wife, who lives at Pottsville, Pa. The devotion of a man in such a fearful position as the one described above must be very great to cause him to forget his terrible agony, and impart sufficient nerve and strength to his hand to indite even the shortest farewell message to the loved ones at home.

The Boston journals have lately been advocating the instruction of girls in the public schools in the art of bread-making, and experiments in that direction have already been made in the girls' normal school of that city. On this subject *Zion's Herald* says: There is an amazing amount of good, honest sour doubtless spoiled for lack of knowledge and care in this prime domestic art. We have no doubt invaluable suggestions may be made in the chemistry classes upon this subject, which comes home to the stomachs, if not to the bosoms, of the whole community. But we have an idea that the new normal school for bread-making is the home itself, and the best instructor of daughters are the mothers, and not the cooks, in this branch of housekeeping. Good New England mothers were famous in their days in this line. Whatever help they might have from hired servants, they presided over the chemistry of the kitchen themselves. When Bridget abruptly closed her services, the life of the home knew what was to be done in the extremity. The meat that came to the table, and the bread, whiter than the spotless cloth it graced, that her hand had not lost its cunning, nor her mind its well-trained knowledge of housekeeping. Mothers are entailing honor or opprobrium and infamy upon their daughters by not giving them as faithful and practical a home training as they enjoyed themselves. The music of the piano, the vase of artical flowers, fine needle work, readiness to address a Frenchman in his own tongue, are all well in their place; but an ability to run the house-keeping department in an Irish rebellion is a grace that, in the hour of trial, transcends all others. No mother has done her whole duty by her daughter until she has made her, temporarily, at least, independent of help, so far as directing domestic affairs is involved.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

OCTOBER.

The poplars drift their leafage down in flakes of gold below,
And beeches burn like twilight fires that used to tell of snow,
And maples bursting into flame set all the hills afire,
And summer from her evergreens sees paradise draw higher—
A thousand sidnets all at once distill like Hermon's dew,
And linger on the waiting woods and stain them through and through.
As if all earth had blossomed out, one grand Corgeous hour!
To crown Time's graceful capital for just one gorgeous hour!
They strike their colors to the king of all the stately throng—
He comes in pomp, October! To him all things belong;
The frost is on his sandals, but the flush is on his cheeks,
September sheaves are in his arms, June voices when he speaks—
The elms lit bravely like a torch within a Grecian hand,
See where they light the monarch on through all the splendid land!
The sun puts on a human look behind the hazy fold,
And the mid-year moon of silver is struck anew in gold.

The war against Froude is really getting hot. Father Tom Burke, as the champion of traditional Ireland, we see it stated, has canceled ninety lecture engagements to take a hand in it. The anti-English journals are also on the heels of the historian.

The London *Telegraph* starts the idea of what it calls a Pan-Anglian Commercial League; in other words, a federation "for business purposes" of all the English-speaking peoples of the globe. The editor thinks the success of the Geneva Conference paves the way to some such happy consummation.

A colony from Alsace is about being established near Kansas City, Missouri, under the auspices of M. Hefferlein, who returns to France after a recent visit there, for the purpose of completing arrangements for bringing out the colonists.

A writer in an English periodical satirizes the American taste for gaudy, brilliant colors, as illustrated in the various fabrics intended for our market. It is alleged that good taste is sacrificed for gaudy colors, and that manufacturers could not venture to introduce designs used on American articles on cotton, shawls, carpets and other goods intended for the home trade.

Much excitement has been caused in St. Louis by the exposure of frauds in building the county jail, similar to those committed by the Tweed ring in New York. Many prominent politicians are said to be involved.

The English and French are taking very kindly to the Chesapeake oysters, and Norfolk is doing a large business in that line. One firm is forwarding at the rate of twelve hundred barrels per month, principally to France. Another is shipping at the rate of about one thousand barrels per month to Liverpool. The new trade already gives an impulse to oyster raising.

Within the past month this country has received from Reuss in Germany two horrible criminals, one a barber who poisoned his wife and attempted to murder his child, and was sentenced to death; the other a farm laborer who had been convicted of nine cases of highway robbery. These two convicts were released by the Prince of Reuss, as their relatives had promised to furnish the necessary means to send them to the United States. It is surely time that this should stop, and that the little princes of Germany should be made to understand that their criminals must not be sent to America.

The aggregate number of periodical publications in the United States is now 6,432, of which 507 are issued daily, 105 tri-weekly, 110 semi-weekly, 4,759 weekly, 21 bi-weekly, 91 semi-monthly, 685 monthly, 14 bi-monthly, and 55 quarterly. In the Territories there are issued 87, of which 18 are daily. There has been increase since last year of 449 periodicals of all kinds, chiefly weekly newspapers. This increase has been largely in the Northwestern States.

There are now three submarine cables between Europe and America. It is probable that within a year a fourth will be added. This will be stretched from Lands' End to Halifax, a distance of 3,600 miles. The Great Eastern is to be employed in laying it down, and it is now being placed on board that vessel in great coils of two hundred and fifty miles each.

A floating elevator is now in the course of construction at New Orleans, of double the capacity of any floating elevator in the United States. It will be finished and in operation sometime next month, and of a capacity to deliver 100,000 bushels of grain a day.

Dr. Jenner conferred a priceless boon upon humanity by the discovery of the value of vaccination as a preventive of small pox, and it now remains for some one to confer a still greater blessing upon the race by discovering a preventive of inebriety. Medical men have reached the conclusion that it is a disease which is incurable, but the agent to be employed, save that of the patient's strong will, has not yet been found out.

The women of Italy are beginning a novel crusade against foreign fashions. The models in vogue with which they propose to replace those of the French are to be taken partly from the most graceful and artistic of the antique garments pictured by famous Italian painters.

A steamer called the Sylvan Dell made the run from New York to Albany, on Thursday of last week, in seven hours and forty-three minutes. This is the quickest trip on record. The vessel averaged twenty-two miles an hour.

The report of the Agricultural Bureau for October reduces the estimate of the cotton crop published the month previous about nine per cent. The general yield, however, is estimated at eighty-two per cent. of a full crop, being an increase of six per cent. on the year 1871.

There is in New York a "Cosmopolitan Culinary Association," which, in plain English, means a Society of Cooks. These gentlemen of the frying-pan and ladle are about to enroll themselves in the honorable army of the Trade-Unionists. They propose to get a reduction of their hours of labor, to strike for their ranges and their fires.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has observed that nearly all the foreign newspapers published in Japan are under English control. It seems remarkable that no enterprising publisher from this country has yet started a newspaper in Japan.

The American Peace Society is making a strong effort for an International Peace Congress, and this enterprise will meet with undoubted success through the co-operation of foreign societies. The object of the congress cannot be too highly commended.

An English saloon keeper was recently fined, not for having measures under the standard capacity, but actually above it. A customer who purchased from him a pint of beer really received a full pint and something over. It is certainly not a common practice of British publicans to sin in this manner.

"Chronic Anthropathy" is the label with which a Cincinnati physician winds three or four times round a new system of medical treatment of which he is the originator. He holds the brain personally responsible for all diseases of the system and posters it accordingly.

Dion Boucicault writes to the New York *Herald* in defense of the custom which he has introduced of playing two short pieces in a single evening, and attacks the present New York fashion, which he declares injurious to the growth of our drama.

In New Orleans, lately, a company of firemen in full array were incontinently put to flight by the appearance in their path of a rattlesnake. The gallant fire laddies had not even the presence of mind to turn a jet of water on his snakeship, but scrambled away, helter skelter, striving to get as far as possible in the shortest space of time.

A telegraphic company has commenced operations in Chicago, whose object is to connect the offices or residences of subscribers with one of its district offices by means of a telegraph wire, so that messengers or private police, whom the company will furnish, can be signaled at any time, and respond in from one to three minutes. It is especially designed for the use of business men.

A new Hampshire farmer recently purchased a valuable cow below. Previous to the purchase the animal was milked before his face and eyes, and she gave forth twelve quarts of superior milk. After the purchase not one drop could be drawn from the miserable beast; and the owner now contemplates savaging the newest trick of the honest seller—the construction and use of a false udder.

Amsterdam, mindful of the palmy days of its commerce, before Vasco de Gama turned the great stream of East Indian trade round the Cape of Good Hope, is busy completing a large canal, which will greatly reduce the present passage of twenty-nine miles between herself and the North Sea.

Good Grover! Her Common last week reverberated with the thunder of an hundred guns, fired by the order of the Governor of the Commonwealth —for what? Why to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. You are Columbus or a sought for America in order that the narrow world might have a fitting place wherein to put Boston.

Some of the New England apple raisers are about to test a new process for the preservation of that fruit. The experiment will consist in freezing the apples solid, as soon as the temperature will insure that result, and then packing them in dry sawdust, or some other non-conductor of heat or cold, free from moisture, as a security against untimely thawing before they are needed for use.

"Who was the meekest man, my son?" said the superintendent of a boy's Bible class in this State. "Moses, sir." "Very well, my boy; and who was the meekest woman?" "Please, sir, there never was no meekest woman."

There are said to be twelve hundred distinct fire department organizations in the United States. These are formed of from one to fifty companies each, and comprise a complement of 30,000 active members, supported at a total cost of probably $20,000,000 per annum to the authorities, independently of large sums expended upon themselves by volunteer members.

The Louisville papers are sensibly demanding that the impetus given to the manufactures of that city during the past year shall be used to increase them, to the end that they may reap the advantage which an aggregation of machinery always gives a city.

There is reason to believe that the Secretary of the Navy will, in his forthcoming annual report to Congress, recommend an additional appropriation to construct a floating iron dock for the repair of vessels of the navy.

The Danger of Buying Old Checks.

[From the New York World, 23d.]

In January, 1865, Mathew Morgan & Sons gave a check for $5,000, gold, on the bank of New York, to Meyer & Greve. This check was certified by the bank. On the 4th of February this check was stolen, and was stopped by the drawers. After a short time, Meyer & Greve indemnifying the drawers, a new check was given for the money. In the spring of 1866 Mrs. Louis J. Nolan bought the stolen check in New Orleans from a stranger for $4,000, in ignorance of the fact that it was stolen, and now brings suit against the bank. The case was tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Sedgwick in the Supreme Court. The point on the part of the plaintiff is was intended that the certification of the bank made the check good in the hands of any bearer, even after the hands of any innocent holder. On the part of the defense it was argued that the certification did not operate as a perpetual negotiability, and that the length of time since its date was such as to put the plaintiff on inquiry and place it in a position of overdue note subject to all defenses that would be good as against the previous holder. The Court took this view of the case, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

That fortunate cat is unfortunately dead. We mean the cat named "Cats," to which Miss Sarah C. Lewis, of Brattleboro, Mass., bequeathed the income of her house and furniture and $2 per week. That is, the money was bequeathed to a female friend in trust for the said cat, direct bequests to animals being null and void by law. On the 21st "Cotta" died of old age, and the house and land now go to the Universalist Church in West Scituate, in accordance with the provisions of the will. If the money could only have gone to Otta's heirs what a caterwauling there would have been over the legacy.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forten,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Bonham,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Orlady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George W. Andrews,
Francis Shroder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David K. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

Undeveloped Vigor.

The feeble and debilitated usually fancy they are in a more hopeless condition than they really are. The resources of nature are not easily exhausted. Even when strength and appetite fail, when the eyes are heavy and lustreless, the complexion pallid, the nerves tremulous, the body attenuated, and the mind depressed, there is generally a reserve of latent power behind such palpable evidences of weakness. Various modes of treatment are resorted to by physicians in the hope of developing and rendering available this store of sleeping vitality, but the surest, and indeed the only thorough safe and reliable means of awakening the dormant energies of the system is a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Electricity, shower or baths, the flesh brush, sea bathing, &c., may be well enough in their way, as auxiliaries, but they do not reach the source of the evil. All physical debility proceeds either from a derangement of the functions of the assimilating, secretive and vital organs, or from a sluggish constitution. In either case, and also in cases where both causes exist, the Bitters will invariably produce an immediate action of the patient, in the condition of the patient, and eventually effect a complete cure. None of the dangerous alkaloids, too often administered as tonics, can be otherwise than deleterious under such circumstances, and to give mercury is positively criminal. The direct effect of the great vegetable specific will be manifested in an improved appetite, a more cheerful frame of mind, a gradual return of strength, an increase of flesh and a healthier complexion. Meanwhile, however, the constitution, if inert and feeble, will have been roused and renovated by the subtle elements of invigoration contained in the Bitters.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best BUFFALO DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES. For sale at the Lowest Prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL.
PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the PURE VIRG'N OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a Strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

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THE CELEBRATED ENG

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

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BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 5's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grmsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 25, 1872.

No change in the situation is to be noted. The money supply is still less than the demand, and rates on the surplus demand are round enough to suit Shylock himself.

Two indications are apparent, which, if they develop sufficiently, will be of service to the community in increasing the supply of money available for business wants. First is the promise of a coal-boat rise, with every prospect of there being sufficient water to let out both barges and boats. Should the coal now afloat be shipped, it would realize, in one form or another, from two to three millions of dollars to Pittsburgh.

The second movement is the report from the oil men that crude petroleum is again being shipped, that the producers have resumed pumping their suspended wells, and that the big strike is for the time abandoned, although the leaders hold their wells in hand ready to shut down again in case of a decline in the price of oil.

The sales of crude oil will let out money in the oil regions and find its way into the local banks, and from there it will be sent to the money centers to pay off the obligations of these banks, who have in most cases been borrowers from their city correspondents. The shipments of oil to the seaboard are already creating an extra supply of Eastern exchange, which was to-day quoted at a discount of 75 cents per thousand between the banks.

—From the report of the Philadelphia stock board we take the following report of sales of local securities: Allegheny county 5s, 77; Pittsburgh, 4s, 69; do 5s, 76; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s, 93 bid, with no sales; Pan Handle 7s, 80 asked.

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, on thirty days, and one to one and a half per cent, bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud...1	to 1⅛ above.	1 to 1⅛ above.
Lake Shore..... ⅜	to 1 below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
North Western.....	⅜ to 1 below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
Ohio and Miss...1⅛	to 2 below.	1⅜ to 2 above.
Rock Island.....1	to 1⅛ below.	1 to 1⅛ above.
R. R. Cons. & Pfd..1	to 1½ below.	1 to 2 above.
Union Pacific.....1⅛	to 2 below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Wabash..... ⅜	to ½ below.	1 to 1⅜ above.
West Union Tel...1⅜	to 2 below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Han. and St. Jo...1	to 1⅜ below.	2⅜ to 3 above.
Gold 9 20 days,1	to 1⅛ below.	1 to 1⅜ above.
Gold ⅜ for 30 days,1	to 1⅜ below.	1 to 1⅜ above.

The above rates all imply first-class names.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881.....	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862.....	115¾	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864.....	115¾	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865.....	115¾	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new).....	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867.....	115	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868.....	114⅜	114⅝
10-40s.....	108⅜	108⅝
New 5s.....	113⅛	113⅜
Gold.....	113⅛	113⅜
Currency 6s.....	113⅛	113⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold.....	113⅛
United states 6s of 1881.....	116⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864.....	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865.....	116
United States 10-40s.....	108⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865.....	114⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867.....	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868.....	114⅜
Currency Pacifics.....	113⅛

—The Treasury is now paying November coupons without rebate of interest.

—The Allegheny Valley Railroad, since the purchase of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, has a total length of one hundred miles. Capital stock $4,250,000. The price paid for the latter road has not been made public.

—London advices report money active at 6@6½ per cent, the Bank of England rate remaining 6 per cent. Private dispatches from Paris say that negotiations are pending between the Bank of France and the Bank of England for the transfer from the former to the latter of 100,000,000 francs, and that nothing has been decided as yet. We are unable to form an opinion as to how the negotiations will end. It is clear, however, that such a loss of coin by the Bank of France would advance the premium on gold in Paris, which is now small, for the reason that the very large amount of gold in the Bank of France is of constant menace to speculation for a higher premium.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 25, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold.....	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton.....		58	58		
Western Union Tel.....		78	78		
Quicksilver.....		47	47⅜	47⅜	
Pacific Mail.....	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	48⅛
New York Central.....		94	94½		
Wells, Fargo Express.....		86½	86½		
American Express.....		57	57		
United States Express.....		76½	76½		
New York Centra'.....		95	95⅛	95⅛	
New York Central Scrip.....					
Erie.....	51	51	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Reading.....					
Michigan Central.....		116	116		
Michigan Southern.....	93⅛	91½	92	92	93
Illinois Central.....		124			
Cleveland and Pittsb'g.....		89½	89½		
Chicago and Northwest.....		86½	86½		
Do. preferred.....		87½	88	88¼	88½
Rock Island.....	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
St. Paul.....		36½	36½		
Do. preferred.....		57	57		
Wabash.....					
Do. preferred.....					
Fort Wayne.....					
Ohio and Mississippi.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Chicago and Alton.....		95½	96½	96½	95
Do. preferred.....					
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....		14	14		
Harlem.....		124	124		
New Jersey Central.....		113⅜	113⅜		
Union Pacific.....	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central.....	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie.....	26½	North Penna R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation.....	59½	United Cos's of N. J.	125
Catawissa.....	56	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	14
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	36½	Reading	98½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, October 25, 1872.

The continued heavy rains all day renders it almost certain that there will be a "coal boat raise," which should it come, will be of incalculable benefit to trade and commerce here, and will quell the apprehensions of a coal famine in western and southern cities. Only let the waters swell to sufficient volume, and Pittsburgh coal merchants will send all the "diamonds" needed to float it to its destination. Millions of bushels await water to float them, and the general cessation in trade, hence we have few changes to note in prices.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN, &c.

Below will be found the receipts of grain at elevator and by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours, and also the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Grain—Elevator, Thursday, October 24:

Wheat, bush.....	1,824	Corn, bush.....	5,226
Corn, bush.....	1,264	Rye, bush.....	256
Barley, bush.....	1,792		

By rail and river, Thursday, October 24:

Barley, sacks.....	203	Oats, sacks.....	1,228
Corn, sacks.....	546		

Produce—By reference to the imports published elsewhere it will be seen that the following receipts of produce have been received since our last:

Flour, bbls.....	1,315	Apples, bbls.....	374
Cheese, lbs.....	747	Butter, pkgs.....	53

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market un'ess otherwise noted:

ASHES—Demand fair, with sales as follows: Saleratus, common, 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; sifted soda 4½@5c; arsenic 2½@6c; pots 10c; pearls 11@11½c.

APPLES—There is a better feeling with a fair inquiry for choice, sales being reported at $1 50@2 00 per bbl. Common grades nominal.

BUTTER—The demand continues fair with sales at 45@46c per gallon for prime new.

BUTTER—The trade in butter seems to be confined to roll, packed being unsalable. We quote as follows: Choice fresh roll 22@25c; D; prime do 20@21c; common 16@18c; prime packed 19@20c; lake s 8@20c.

BEANS—New beans are in fair request at $2 00@2 25 ₩ bush, or prime white Navy. Old dull sale.

BRIMSTONE—There is no change in prices, with light sales reported at 3½@3½c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is no change to note; 4@7c are still the ruling figures.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are not heavy, and the supply is short of the demand. Prices continue at sop, with sales at $4 75@5 00 per cwt, in 50 lb sacks 5@5½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to give the readerswith regard to the bacon market which continues to rule very uniform. Following are the quotations: Sugar-cured hams 18c; sugar-cured shoulde s 11c; plain shoulders 8½c; sides, rib, 10c; sides, clear, 12c; breakfast b con 15c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $16; ham sausage 15c.

CHEESE—Dealers report the market fairly active, with sales at the following figures: Ohio dairy 15@c; Ohio Goshen 15½c; New York Goshen 16@16½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Hams 8@9c; shoulders 5@6c; clear ribsides 6@6½c.

CANDLES—Sales are made at 7@8½c in logs and 12@13c for hand-made.

COAL OIL—Reseon's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Limerick $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25; calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl.

CHARCOAL—Supply in excess of the demand. The various brands sell as follows: Buckeye and Curry's $1 60@1 65 ₩ bbl; choice extra $1 40@1 45; common grades $1 10@1 20.

COAL OILS—The market rules quite firm at present figures, 36½@37½c per gallon, for the grades noted above. The country millers are still in the market, and take all good lots of oil at once. We quote sales by car load as follows: Wheat sat at $1 83@1 85; amber $1 82@1 01; winter $1 77@1 81. Corn steady and unchanged at 38@39c for new. Rye unchanged at 77@78c in car lots. Corn—shelled is offered from store at 40@41c. Oats—Sales of new mixed at 29@30c. Prime barley is in demand, but mixed common is dull and nominal at 50@55c; common 50@55c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quite active, and if we should be favored with sufficient rain to give us a coal out rise, it will be largely increased. Our predictions in regard to an advance in the price of sugars are being fulfilled, and we give revised quotations below, with the belief that higher prices will be realized:

Sugars—Knight's yellow sugar 9c; Knight's extra C 10c; ordinary yellow 10c; Reil, G & Co. C, 9¾c; Monumental 10c; Reil, Gordon & Co. C, 9¾c; Reil & Co. C, 9¾c; W. W & Co do 12½c; Calvert's extra C 12½c; Calvert's B 12½c; Day & Ulrici granulated 13c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c.

Coffee—Active at the advanced quotations; Fancy Rio coffee 24½; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, loose, 24@28c; packages $2 50@2 75 ₩ gallon.

Syrups—In good demand at the advanced price; New Orleans—Prime 80@85c; choice 90c; fancy 95c@$1 00; extra, 55c; do fancy 60c; Rever sugar house syrup, extra maple 60c; common 50@55c.

Rice—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c.

Lard Oil—Fall strained 55c; extra 62½c.

Stone Mud—Standard brands 12c ₩ ft.

Candles—Mould 12c; stearine 15½c; star 22c.

HONEY—Receipts light and prices firm with sales at 32@35c ₩ lb.

HAY—There is a good demand for prime baled on track and what is offered sells at $28@29 per ton.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 per bbl; eastern $1 75 per bbl.

ONIONS—Trade good at $3 25@3 50 for silver skins; $3 00@3 25 for yellow; $2 00@2 50 for reds.

PEAS—There is a good inquiry at present for green at $1 75@1 80 per bushel.

POTATOES—There exists a wide difference of opinion as to the future potato market, buyers insisting that prices will decline, while holders insist that they will not. Between us it may we quote peachblows at 70@75c per bushel. Carney reports a sale of 1,000 bbls Baltimore seeds at $3 85@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens 50@55c per pair; live ducks 75@80c per pair.

RAGS—Country mixed 3½@3¾c ₩ ₤.

SAPOLIO—There is no diminution in the demand for this article, and $3 75@4 00 per gross is the ruling price.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50@3 60; flax seed $1 80@1 85.

VENISON—Saddles are quoted at 25c ₩ ₤; whole deer 10@10½c ₩ ₤.

WHISKY—A fair demand is reported and highwines are selling in job lots at 90@96c.

FITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market continues very firm with a great demand for this years' delivery. The advance in crude was maintained, the rates being the same as the previous day. Sales of crude were made at Parker, at 3 @4 15 per barrel. For prices in other parts of the oil regions, the reader can consult our despatches.

Dealers can issue to report a firmer market and in good demand. We can report sales for Philadelphia delivery, at close of time this year, 2½@c. Sales to go West free, on cars here, at 27½@28c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Ma ketwry firm with a fair demand at make $2 10; country $2 00@$2 05. Stock in first hands very light.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 26—Crude—Sags: The market was very firm, with prices steadily advancing. There was a good demand for oil, and the supply was light. The purchases of oil also for actual and immediate use. The tendency of prices is upward, and as fast as the buyers advance it will grow higher.

Refined—Sags: The only need to complain is the scarcity of cars for the market to strengthen every hour. Nothing on the sales.

Crude, bulk, per barrel, spot.....$4 50

2,000 bbls upper road, regular.....4 55

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 50

2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 50

1,000 bbls Oil City, regular.....4 65

1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 65

NEW YORK, October 26—Closing 2½.—Crude in bulk in our list; sales 1,000 bbls at 26½c; November, at 100; 1,000 bbls at 26c. Refined held firm, with sales of 3,000 bbls at 30c, on spot; 1,000 bbls, October, at 29½c; 2,000 bbls, November, 29½c; 1,000 do, 29¼c; 5,000 do, same month, 29c. Naphtha 22c per ₩. Benzine, 18c. Crude packed in bulk demand.

FLOUR—The market remains unchanged in prices fancy winter and home brands are not up to the demands of the market, whilst medium and common brands are significant and quick purchasers. We quote as follows: Penn Mills, bbls, $8 75; Penn Mills, bags, $8 50; Madison Mills, bags, $8 50; Rising Sun, bbls, $8 50; Ford's Best $7 00.

FEED—Prices are unchanged, with regular sales at the following figures: Middlings $1 75@$1 80; second, $1 60@$1 65; chopped corn and oats, $1 40@$1 45; chopped corn $1 20; chopped rye $1 85; bolted corn meal 75c per bushel.

MISC—White Fish $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel No. 1 shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 2 large, $17@18; No. 2 shore, medium, $12; extra, $14. No. 1 large, in kits, $2 25@2 50; No. 1 shore, $1 75; new codfish, 8½@8¾c for medium; new Labrador split, $5 50@6 00; no Labrador, $4 75@5 00.

FEATHERS—No 1 geese remain unchanged at 72@73c; do 2 do, 60@65c; additional for small lots.

GRAIN—We have no changes to note in the prices of wheat, corn, oats, rye or barley. Receipts noted above. The country millers are still in the market, and take all good lots of oats at once. We quote sales by car load as follows: Wheat sat at $1 83@1 85; amber $1 82@1 01; winter $1 77@1 81. Corn steady and unchanged at 38@39c for new. Rye unchanged at 77@78c in car lots. Corn—shelled is offered from store at 40@41c. Oats—Sales of new mixed at 29@30c. Prime barley is in demand, but mixed common is dull and nominal at 50@55c; common 50@55c.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 26, 1872.

The metal market continues exceedingly dull. The mills and foundries of this city and vicinity are still enabled to run on the stock of raw iron purchased early in the season, and are therefore unwilling to buy while the present stringency in the money market continues. Without any change to note in prices, we are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons red short forge.....$30 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

50 tons foundry, No 1, extra.....$34 50—4 mos
50 tons No 1 foundry.....34 00—4 mos
50 tons No 2 foundry.....32 00—4 mos
50 tons white, neutral.....48 00—4 mos

Connellsville Coke.

100 tons Dunbar No 1 mill.....$30 00—4 mos
10 tons Dunbar No 1 mill.....31 00—4 mos
10 tons Dunbar No 1 foundry.....34 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.....	Zug & Co, m.....	1
Paul, Jones & Co, m.....	Pitts Forge and Iron Co, m	1
Caughey & Hallman, m....	J Painter & Son, o.....	2
Brown & Co, m.....	Coleman, H & Co, m.....	1
Total.....		24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.....	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o.....	2
Lucy Furnace Co, o.....	Zug & Co, m.....	3
Reese, G & Co, o.....		
Total.....		43

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.....	J Reamer, m.....	1
Moorhead & Co, m.....	Caughey & Hallman, m....	1
J Moorhead, m.....		4
Total.....		20

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Clark & Co, o.....	J Painter & Son, o.....	1
Total.....		2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, m....	Byers, McC & Co, m.....	2
Total.....		3

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@113⅜.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money has ranged from 7 to 4 per cent for call loans, with the latest transactions at 5. Private telegrams from London report money at 6%.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling firm at 108@108½ for long, and 110¼ for short. Bankers still ask 109 and 110½.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 113 to 113⅛, closing at 113⅛@113⅜. Loans 1-32 and 1-64 for borrowing to flat, and 1-64 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $46,000,000. Treasury disbursements $334,000. It is announced that $1,200,000 will be exported to-morrow, including $1,000,000 by the Bank of Montreal.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Governments a fraction firmer in sympathy with gold

U. S. 6s, 1881, cpn.	116⅝	5-20s, 1865.....	115⅞
5-20s, 1862.....	116	5-20s, 1865, cpn..	114⅝
5-20s, 1864.....	116	5-20s, 1867.....	115⅛
5-20s, 1865.....	116⅛	Currency 6s.....	113⅜
5-20s, 1865, new.....	114⅛	New 5 per cents	111

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull but firm.

Tennessee, old.....	74½	Missouri 6s.....	92½
Tennessee, new.....	73½	Union Pacific L. G.....	
South Carolinas, new....	57½	Union Pacific L. B.....	
South Carolinas, Act'n..	32½		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

In the stock exchange the depression of yesterday gave way to an active and buoyant feeling. The fact that Fisk & Mull was the leading feature and rallied from 90 to 105½, on the announcement that 27,000 shares owned by the company have been transferred at par and that the company have millions in the treasury. Later in the day "bulls" were common. Western Union was the favorites, the former, the stock on the ordinary sales were enormous, rose from 78¼ to 87½, closing at 87 bid, and that the company has about 60 cent ten millions of new stock to represent some new roads to be taken into the company. Eye closed at 94½, showing that the bulls were covering Dear. The advance was carry and at the close Western Union, under large purchases, advanced from 78¾ to 80¾, but closed quiet, 1/8 half the advance. It was rumored that the company were to sell and the 10,000 shares held by them but not canceled, and subsequently sold to the highest bidder, at par. Quicksilver, Erie 1s, Ohio 1s, Lake Shore 1s, Northwestern 1s, and Michigan Central 1s, and Chicago 2s. D alings in the rest of the list were small and the fluctuations slight. The following is the market in full:

Western Union.....	79½	Union Pacific.....	39½
Adams Express.....	57½	Illinois Central.....	124
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	86½	Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	96½
Quicksilver.....	47½	Northwest common.....	86½
American Express.....	57½	Northwest preferred....	87½
United States Express..	76	Toledo and Wabash.....	72
Pacific Mail.....	48½	Rock Island.....	111
New York Central.....	94½	Erie.....	51½
New York Central Scrip..	95	St. Paul preferred.....	77
Harlem.....	124	Fort Wayne.....	96½
Michigan Central.....	116	Chicago and Alton.....	112
Michigan Southern.....	92	Ohio and Mississippi..	47½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 25, 1872.

FLOUR—Inactive, buyers and sellers being apart.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and in fair demand for spot at 1 48, Rollins under an order to buy 50,000 bushels for November or seller the year; $1 07¾ seller October. Corn steady. Sinking fund at 40c. Oats steady at 30@30½c seller November; rejected 29½c. Oats steady at 20@20½c for regular and 20@21c seller October; 30½c seller November; rejected 29½c. Oats steady at 20@20½c for regular and 20@21c seller October; 30½c seller November; rejected 29½c. Oats steady at 20@20½c for regular and 20@21c seller October; 30½c seller November; rejected 29½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

Cotton Markets.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—Cotton steady and quiet; middling upland 18c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 17½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—Cotton dull; middling upland 17½c; middling lake.

J. G. WEIR,

COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STREET

Hersey's Patent Rotary Pump.

This Pump is especially adapted for pumping petroleum oil, crude or refined, and is the cheapest and most simple Pump used. Many of them are in operation at the Oil Wells. Will draft 20 feet and force to any height or distance. A month's trial to them before payment is required. Send for circulars. Address

HERSEY BROTHERS,

Meadville, Pa.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the worst cases of every form of standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. C. SETTLES & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY FARNAN,

Engine Builder and Machinist,

NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.

96 LACOCK ST., Allegheny, Pa.

General Repairing promptly attended to. TTh8

Fairbank's Standard

SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Scales Repaired promptly.

Also, Baggage Trucks, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

1027 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

TTh8

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York

1872.

Anglo.....	October 26.....	Liverpool.
Allemania.....	October 26.....	Hamburg.
Baltic.....	October 26.....	Liverpool.
Egypt.....	October 26.....	Liverpool.
Columbia.....	October 30.....	Glasgow.
Idaho.....	October 30.....	Liverpool.
Clarence.....	October 30.....	Cardiff.
Ville de Paris.....	Novemb'r 2.....	France.
Olympia.....	Novemb'r 6.....	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 25, 1872.

River rising, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 56 at 3 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 25, 1872.

River rising, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 48 at 6 P. M. G.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 25, 1872.

River twenty inches, and stationary. Weather cloudy and raining. N.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

OIL CITY, PA., October 25, 1872.

Raining steadil nearly all day, very hard since 4 P. M. River rising rapidly, about twenty-four inches in channel now. Prospects of very high water. I.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 25, 1872.

River four feet six inches and rising. Departed—Nail City and barges, last night, for Louisville; Selector, for Parkersburg, to-day at 10 30 A. M. Raining all day and still raining. M

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 25—Cloudy and cool; mercury 62. The river has risen four inches. Packet Up—Fayette. Down—Ella Hughes, H. H. Hunt and Mountain Oak and barge. Business fair.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 25—The river is falling, with sixteen inches water in the canal, and fifteen inches on Portland bar. Departed—Camelia, Cairo. Cloudy and cool; business fair.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....	Phillips.....	Geneva.
Keystone State.....	Z. W. Carmack.....	Geneva.
Big Bottom.....	Templeton.....	Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....	P. Donaldson.....	Geneva.
Telegraph.....	McLaughlin.....	Wheeling.

Departed.

S. Bennett.....	Z. W. Carmack.....	Geneva.
Hector.....	R. K. Abrams.....	Geneva.
Geneva.....	Phillips.....	Geneva.
Big Bottom.....	Templeton.....	Elizabeth.
Mt.	Mt.	Mt.

MONONGAHELA STONE MARKS—Three and one-half feet and rising.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 5 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Geneva..... West Virginia..... Donaldson, 5 P. M.
Parkersburgh..... Petrolia..... McLaughlin, 4 P. M.

THE weather continues favorable for a big rise. The rain that set in on Friday continued all day. About noon on Monongahela it commenced rising with three feet six inches by the stone marks. We don't see what is to prevent a big river. Steamboatmen are making their arrangements accordingly.

THE Julia No. 3, Capt. Stolz, will probably resume operations in the Zanesville trade this week.

THE tow boat Rover, with a tow of barges loaded with iron ore, left Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon.

THE Granite State, Commodore Kerr, will likely be here to leave for Portsmouth on her regular day.

THE prospect at the present writing is that there will be a big rise of water during the next few days.

THE small towboats are getting ready. They will undoubtedly have a busy time for some days to come.

TOMORROW the coal and barge quantities of freight are awaiting shipment along the Lower Ohio.

THE side-wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, will be in her place on the Cincinnati trade during the coming week.

THE wreck of the coke flat sunk at the mouth of Licking on Wednesday evening by the steamer Cheshire, of Cincinnati, was hauled up and towed to the wharf-boat at Cincinnati, where it was found to be much less damaged than was at first supposed.

CAPTAIN WILL H. HALL, of Memphis, claims the credit of having originated the present powerful St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company. In May, 1868.

THE powerful tow-boat Will H. Hall, and barges Capt. Adams is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday. Shipyers can have transportation engaged with her.

THE water circulator on the boilers of the towboat Atlantic is now pronounced a decided success, and the M. T. Co. Company will have it placed on all their boats.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* suggests that an importation of 100 coolies is wanted for the wharves of New Orleans, and also that a few hundred of the same sort would prove useful at St. Louis.

CAPT. D. MOORE leaves to-day for Cincinnati, to buy up the side-wheeler Arkansas Belle. She will leave here on Monday, 4 P. M., for this city, and will make a few trips in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade.

WE have never seen men better pleased in regard to rain than were our river men yesterday. It seemed pretty certain that the good times for them, and for boats, had come down below, and make ready for the coal fleet.

AT 6 P. M. Brown barges Nos. 1 and 2 and Coonsdell's barge left here loaded with iron ore, except eight which are now filling up, making eighteen in all. As fast as loaded they are taken to Cairo, where they wait a favorable opportunity to go up the Ohio.

THE finely fitted up steamer Petrolia, Capt. McLaughlin, takes her departure this day 4 P. M. for Wheeling. She will leave on Monday, 4 P. M., for Parkersburg. Mr. Harbison has charge of the office. Captain Charles Brown can furnish the reader any information.

THE light draught independent packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Geneva and Fairport. She will leave on Monday, 4 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 10

THE VERY LATEST.

TAMMANY IN COURT.

Trial of Mayor A. Oakey Hall.

Direct Evidence of Stupendous Fraud--Garvey, the Ring Plasterer, on the Stand.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1872.

In the Hall trial to-day, Copeland, who is clerk in the County Bureau, testified that he had seen the Mayor's name on Garvey, Ingersoll and other vouchers, but did not see the Mayor's written affidavit of claimant attached to the voucher, some of the signatures of the Mayor looked like forgeries; Auditor Watson had a private room for consultation; witness had his suspicions awakened about the vouchers in the summer of 1870; didn't tell the Mayor of his suspicions, as he had no acquaintance with him, but told O'Brien, who was his friend. Auditor Earl testified to the genuineness of the Mayor's signature on the warrants, except one for $7,500 to Keyser, which is doubtful. The exhibit was here offered, that Auditor Lynes had audited over $25,000,000, John McB. Davidson testified to the payment of one of his claims.

On objection being made to the question put to witnesses as to the Mayor's knowing the claim to be fraudulent, Judge Brady told the counsel for the prosecution that they had better not refer to what was done in the first trial. Counsel for prosecution argued that the character of the claim was known to the Mayor, and that witness stated that his bill was for sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty dollars when sent to the clerk of the Board to audit it, and when he went to get his pay he found that the bill was raised to forty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars, a warrant for which the clerks, for the auditor, retained. The witness, or any one for him, gave no proof before the Board of Audit.

Cross-examined—The 33½ per cent. was not added to some bills. Witness had to wait for his bills four years; borrowed money at 23 per cent.; and hence considered himself justified in charging for the time. He had been shown bills for nine hundred thousand dollars, to which there were forged indorsements of his name, and on warrants, on which he did not get a cent, as it all went to swindlers. Twenty per cent. of his bills was kept back by County Auditor Watson. Many of the bills didn't go before the board.

The Grand Jury here entered the Court, but no announcement of indicted parties was made.

After recess the prosecution put in evidence the old message of the Mayor.

Andrew J. Garvey testified—On the 26th of April, 1870, I had claims against the county of New York, and the bills I made out were paid. The three warrants handed to me were signed on indorsements, and my indorsements are all genuine. In April Woodward, of the Board of Supervisors, asked how much was due me, and I told him as near I could; he gave me instruction to make out bills, and that I should have thirty-five per cent. of the whole bill; and Watson, after that, told me that I should have my money if I followed his (Watson's) instructions, and I did so. The gross amount which the bill amounted to was $395,000, which I expected to get back for work done or in progress; $110,000 for court house decorations; $7,500 for armories and and company offices; $4,500 for Court buildings, and $50,000 cash advanced and said to be for Tweed.

Mr. Stoughton objected to the testimony about the $50,000 as not affecting the defendant. Judge Brandy said: so it is; it gets Mayor's name to warrants, conditions to the bill were made, and which were not for work done? Mr. Tremaine said he proposed to show that the defendant, when the bill was presented, asked whether this was one of the bills in which Tweed was interested, and on being answered in the affirmative, signed it. [sensation.] The Court decided to hear the testimony.

The witness said that $20,000 was for Tweed in Albany, $13,000 for work on the house and premises of Woodward, $6,000 for work on the house of Tweed at Greenwich, and $3,000 for plastering two houses of Tweed's family. On these bills I received thirty-five per cent. The witness identified a number of checks which he deposited in the bank with Woodward on receiving warrants. Other checks were deposited in the name of Tweed.

Mr. Peckham said, in reply to counsel for the defense, that he proposed to show that Tweed received a portion of the checks deposited by the witness, and to show that Hall was conscious of the fact. Sensation in court. The witness also testified that after frauds were made public, he met Mayor Hall one day and told h m he was afraid or being sued Asked him, "is there any danger of those folks suueing us boys, and tieing up all our property?" And Mayor Hall replied, "we have got to do it." This was in the vestibule of the Court House, in 1869. Witness took the warrants to Mayor Hall to be signed; he didn't know how much was to come out of them for Tweed. The Mayor asked him, "are these Tweed's matters?" and witness said "yes," and the Mayor signed them.

Mr. Peckham here proposed to show from prior to 1869 there was a continuous arrangement by which a certain amount was deducted by Tweed and others from this man's bills. The witness thought he paid Tweed fifteen per cent. off his bills. At first Watson told him to do as Woodward told him, and in order to get paid he had to do so. Woodward gradually raised the amount to sixty-five per cent. He had very little connection with Mayor Hall. Subsequently the witness had a warrant for $42,000 for work on a reservoir, and Connelly said, "why don't the Mayor sign the warrants?" Witness took it to the Mayor, and he said, "I'll go do what Tweed tells me, I will take it to Albany, and I have no doubt it is all right." Witness was paid, but not before a friend of his sent the Mayor two pieces of silver, one from witness and one from Ingersoll, which the Mayor acknowledged in a note. Witness put this note in portion of the silver.

Mayor Hall—Do you recollect telling me at the corner of Stuyvesant street that your bills were just ones? Witness—No; but it was not like y I was going to tell you they were unjust ones. [Laughter.] Court adjourned.

CORN, OATS AND RYE.

Report of the Agricultural Department —The Present the Largest Crop of Corn the Country Ever Produced.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The corn crop, according to the statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for October, promises to be one of the largest the country has ever grown. Only five States return less than an average condition, viz: Delaware, 90; Maryland, 97; Virginia, 92; Florida, 88, and Arkansas 91. Rhode Island is placed at 100, and every one of the others are above it, viz: Maine, 108; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 112; Massachusetts, 102; Connecticut, 111; New York, 106; New Jersey, 104; Pennsylvania, 107; North Carolina, 103; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 106; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 102; Texas, 121; Tennessee, 106; Virginia, 105; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 110; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 119; Illinois, 110; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 105; Iowa, 120; Missouri, 112; Kansas, 112; Nebraska, 104; Oregon, 103. The average for all the States is 108. The November returns will give the aggregate production and total area.

The product of oats has apparently increased, as compared with that of last year, from 5 to 10 per cent., but it will not equal the aggregate of two hundred and sixty-five millions bushels. The comparison with last year is as follows: Maine, 119; New Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 95; Rhode Island, 105; Connecticut, 111; New York, 96; New Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania, 100; Delaware, 60; Maryland, 78; Virginia, 76; North Carolina, 130; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 120; Florida, 90; Alabama, 97; Mississippi, 99; Louisiana, 105; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 107; Tennessee, 94; West Virginia, 98; Kentucky, 109; Ohio, 93; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 111; Illinois, 112; Wisconsin, 100; Minnesota, 108; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 122; Kansas, 150; Nebraskas, 136; California, 103; and Oregon 101. The product is slightly above that of last year in all the Western States, except Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, and is also increased in Tennessee and Texas. It decreases in appearance in all the Atlantic States. The indications scarcely favor as large a total aggregate as last year. The principal producing States are California, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio. The quality is also below the average in most States.

The rye crop appears to be smaller by two per cent. than that of last year. The quality is generally good, though slightly below the average in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, of the Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.

A Relic of Ancient English Civilization Unearthed in Tennessee.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, October 14.]

To the museum of the Public Library of Kentucky there came yesterday an intrument of torture which reflects as much disgrace on mankind as the rack, the wheel, or any of those terrible machines of cruelty erected for its victims. It was a *brank* or scold's bridle, of the kind used years ago in England and Scotland for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made too free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in Tennessee, where, beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain unearthed for half a century. For many years, and no doubt came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some old time resident, who had a scolding wife in the old world, brought with him to the new his vixen and instrument of controlling her.

It consists of an iron band to pass under the chin and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel-shaped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held in its place by another iron band, extending round the back part of the head, and fastened with a padlock. When the instrument is put on the head a scold her tongue had to recede to the back part of her mouth, and there remain quiet or be cut to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold, or even talk, in this fix was impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence.

When Blackstone wrote his commentaries it was the law of England that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was known as the ducking-stool. This was a kind of chair to which the scold was fastened, and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her coolness deserved.

Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank, and in giving it preference over the ducking-stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the woman cool and thus injure her health, and in addition, because she could use her tongue during the intervals between one ducking and another. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done.

In shape the brank is not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country, the striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather except the bit.

LeGrand Byington, who, under the inspiration of Mr. Greeley's well known maxim and the instructions of the O'Conor committee, went West to organize the straight Democrats, seems to be slightly discouraged, if the following version of his report is accurate: "The hostility of the Democratic press is so general and so unqualified refusing to print our notices even for pay, that it is almost impossible to reach the ear of the masses of the betrayed Democratic party through the customary channels, and all the facilities of conducting a campaign are wanting. The time is too short to create them, and the means are not at hand."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 26.—River five feet six inches and rising. Raining nearly all day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., October 25.—Arrived—Geo. Fleming, St. Louis; Burkesville, Evansville; St. Louis and No. Silver, St. Louis. No departures. The river has fallen two inches. Clear and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Arrived—Alice and Mountaineer, Missouri River; 58, Joseph, Memphis; St. Johns, and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Jennie Roe, New Orleans; Departed—Lake Superior, Keokuk; Victory, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Belfast, New Orleans. River stationary. Clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—Clear and pleasant. River about stationary. Arrived—Glencoe, St. Louis; Ada Holman, Evansville. Departed—Belle Vernon, Cairo; Belle and Coe, Bodcau; New Orleans, Josephine, Red river, City of Chester and John Kyle, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 25.—Down—R. E. Lee, Upper Colorado and Utah. Weather cloudy and cool. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25.—No arrivals. Departed—Crescent City and barges, St. Louis. Weather cloudy and cool.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 25—The cattle market opens dull, but closes 50@75c higher, with sellers firm, the range being from $5.25 to $7.00. Sheep and lambs—Market quiet; lambs $6.00@6.50; sheep $5.00@7.00; extra $8.00. Milch cows scarce and in fair request; extra $40 00 to $75 00. Hogs—Demand fair; $4 80@5 00 for heavy State hogs and $5 75 for western.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 25.—Cattle—Receipts 2,661. Market very dull and prices nearly nominal. There were light receipts of Texans at $3 25@3 75, and Stockers at $4 25 to shipping grades. Shipments yesterday 1,128. Hogs—Receipts 8,850. Market very dull; sales ranged at from $4 15 to $4 50, the outside price being paid early for choice. Market closed weak with pens filled. Shipments 4,461.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, October 25th, 1872.

	Cents.
Cyrus S. Lovejoy, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3
Wm. O. McCaskey, Cecil, O.	3
Fannie Johnston, Harrisburg, Pa.	1
Henry Polsson, Tinker Run P. O.	3
Jos. Sutton, New York	3
Woods, Perry & Co., Clevevland, O	3
C. F. Spencer, Cincinnati, O.	3
Pietro Lapron, Columbus, O.	3
Mrs. George Miller, Cincinnati, O.	3
Moses Tronsh, Sharon, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Six Months at Claremont.

Yesterday afternoon Daniel Brown and James alias "Pig Tail" Reagen, entered Farley's meat shop, near the foot of Market street, and proceeded to strew sundry beefsteaks, mutton chops, roasts, &c., about the floor of the premises. The proprietor objecting to the eccentricities of his visitors called a policeman and had the two men arrested. They were locked up and subsequently brought before the Mayor, who awarded them six months, each, at Claremont.

House Entered.

On Thursday night a robbery was perpetrated at the tavern of Gottlieb H. Blume, corner Liberty avenue and Elm street, Sixteenth ward, and a considerable quantity of valuables stolen. Mr. Blume, accompanied by his wife, attended the Jubilee exercises held in the school house, but remained away only an hour. When he returned, he went up stairs in the part of the house occupied by his family and discovered that one of the bureau drawers had been broken open during his absence. Nothing appeared to have been taken out of the box, but this box was a good selection. It contained a valuable gold hunting case watch, several valuable rings, some heavy bracelets and other jewelry, a quantity of silver coin and five twenty dollar notes. A portion of the jewelry was specially valued, as having belonged to Mr. Blume's first wife. The room was one of a suite. There were burglars in each of the other rooms, and two in the one mentioned, yet none of the other bureaus were disturbed, and only the one drawer in this bureau. There is no clue to the thief.

THE PORTER CASE.

Dispatch from Mr. Porter—Further Concerning the Failure.

In yesterday's *Commercial* the statement was made that Mr. O. S. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Co., contractors for the construction of seventy miles of the roadbed of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, had absconded, taking with him a considerable sum of money, as was alleged. The statement was based on the fact that Mr. Porter had drawn the money from the company at the usual time; that he had promised to pay the men and failed to do so, and that he had disappeared. In addition to this, a number of suits were brought against the firm, by parties in this city, to whom they were indebted. Mr. Porter, however, denies the truth of the statement, as appears from the following dispatch:

MYER'S MILLS, PA., October 25, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Statement in your paper this morning is false. Have been busy all forenoon paying off my force and in company's hands. Stock enough on the works to meet all liabilities. O. S. PORTER.

In regard to the assertion that the "men have mostly all been paid," we can state that large numbers of the men applied for work, and many say they have received nothing for six weeks. They have been running to the office of the Railroad Company, in this city, to ascertain whether Porter & Co. had money coming to them, and this they would not do if they had been paid.

The next statement made by Mr Porter is, that "the rest of the money has been left in the company's hands." A prominent officer of the company informs us that Porter & Co., have drawn every dollar to which they are entitled under their contract. There is no money coming to them unless they go on with the work and earn it.

As to there being "stock enough on the works to meet all liabilities," that is a matter which we know nothing definite, and have very little to say. It is stated, however, that parties in Washington and Allegheny counties, who have obtained judgements against them, have already made inroads on portions of the stock, and that there is a general scramble among the creditors for the available assets. To-day's issue will contain additional news in relation to the civil courts of this county yesterday, against the firm.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

In this Court the following business was transacted yesterday:

In the case of Robert M'Carty, indicted for maliciously tampering with switches in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard in this city, the jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Charles B. Weite was tried on a charge of assault, Wm. Connelly prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Frank Gilmore plead *nolo contendere* to selling liquor to a minor. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Peter Cooper and J. Carr, of the Twelfth ward, indicted for selling liquor without license, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendants, because it appeared that they had been returned by mistake.

John G. Berry was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Virginia Berry. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of Elizabeth Tobin, of Wilkins township, charged with selling liquor on Sunday and in violation of the act of 1870. On trial.

George Brown, colored, of Elizabeth township, was next put on trial on a charge of selling liquor without license. The case is not yet concluded.

The jury in the case of Rachael Miller, who was tried on a charge of larceny, have not yet agreed upon a verdict.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

John Fox.	Ben. Ebel.
Wm. Ross.	D. W. Wright.
James C. Parker.	John Meehen.
John G. Berry.	Stephen Falvey.
James Gilmore et al.	

Supreme Court.

A full bench was present yesterday morning with the exception of Judge Williams.

Commonwealth's appeal; Erie. Argued by Attorney-general Brewster for appellant, and by Thompson contra.

Williams *et al's* appeal; Venango. Argued by McNair for appellant, and by Hancock contra.

Brown's executors vs. Second National bank of Erie; Erie. Argued by Thompson and Curtis for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall and Walker contra.

German Ins. Co. vs. Cooper *et al.*; Erie. Continued.

Armstrong & Co. vs. Walker; Erie. Argued by Ransom for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall contra.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Yesterday morning, in the case of Cruikshank vs. Park the jury found for the defendant.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett yesterday morning was that of J. M. Hamilton vs. Seemuller & Co. This was a Sheriff's interpleader, to determine the right to goods levied upon by the sheriff. The jury found for the plaintiff.

Before Judge stowe the case was that of A. V. Zinser vs. Lewis Wirth. This was an action of a miner to recover wages alleged to be due. The jury found for plaintiff for $256 16.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of B. Rafferty, guardian, vs. James Linn, Sr., acting as bankrupty, was submitted to the jury yesterday, and a verdict rendered that the facts set forth in the creditor's petition are true.

The Court then adjourned.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Yesterday but one case was tried in this Court, that of McFerren & Bro. vs. Mrs. Catherine Shaw. This was an action on a book account. The defendant confessed judgment in open court in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of $129 46.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE South Side Councils are about to give up the ghost.

MR. MCDANIELS, of Cannonsburg, is still reported as missing.

THE wife of Simpson Horner, Jr. died at the Monongahena House yesterday.

MR. JAMES A. MAGUIRE, an old and well known tonsorialist of this city, died yesterday afternoon.

THE police are to be drilled by a competent drill master, and several other reforms instituted at the instance of Mayor Blackmore.

MR. IRWIN, of the Second ward, is satisfied that he was fore elected to the Constitutional Convention. Baird Patterson bled him twenty-four votes.

WYMAN, Indian Doctor of Paul Snyder, of Lawrenceville, died yesterday from the injuries received by his clothes catching fire on the night of last Wednesday.

MR. SAMUEL HUMPHREY accidentally fell through some trestle work on the Connellsville Railroad in the vicinity of the Birmingham bridge, last night, and was seriously injured.

THE brakeman injured near the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was Emanual Morback. He is being treated at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

THERE are two South Side boroughs which have not yet returned the result of their elections of Councilmen to Mayor Blackmore. The matter should be attended to promptly, as required by law.

Yesterday, Detectives Cuppies and Meessner arrested Thomas Phillips, who is wanted in Harrisburg to answer the charge of robbing John Gross. The prisoner gave the officers a lively chase before being captured.

THE funeral of the late William Holtzheimer took place yesterday afternoon, and was very well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The remains were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery on Troy Hill.

WILLIAM THOMAS, a man who has frequently appeared in our police courts, was sent to Lawrenceville for six months, yesterday, on a charge of appropriating sixty dollars, the property of a friend. Mayor Blackmore did the business.

OLIVER ELLIOTT, a South Side machinist, is reported missing. He started for Philadelphia on the 9th of October, and from that time on no definite stories are circulated about him having run away with an actress at one of our theaters, but are not credited.

HARVEY B. VAN VOORHIS made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against Gedge Combs for false pretenses, alleging that he obtained from him groceries to the amount of eighty dollars by representing that he had large amount of money due him.

MR. THOMAS DONNELLY, President of the Fourth National Bank, was pitched from a buggy at Parker's Landing, on Thursday last, and seriously injured. The injured man was brought home and is now at his residence in the Eighteenth ward, in this city, where Dr. Dickson is attending him.

AN excitement was created in South Pittsburgh last evening by the discovery of a man named John McMurray, a resident of that place, asleep in a manger in the rear of Hall's grocery store. He was taken before Justice Harper, who fined him one dollar and costs for drunkenness.

THE COVERING of the new sewer on Seventh avenue at the corner of Grant street, sank several feet yesterday. A charcoal wagon stopped, and all afternoon on the spot, the horses attached being unable to draw it away. The obstruction to travel will likely be removed this morning.

AN information was made before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, by Jeremiah Garaldson, who charged Robert Fife with obtaining some forty-five dollars worth of goods from him by false pretenses, in alleging that he owned the house No. 71 Crawford street, which allegation deponent says is untrue. Hearing on Monday.

ON Monday next Mayor Blackmore will institute a strict system of drill and discipline for the members of the police force. The men will be required to drill with arms as regular hours under a skilled drill master, and military discipline will be enforced to a considerable extent, after the manner of New York and other metropolitan cities.

LAST evening, a man named Charles Hill, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and identified the trunk which had been left at the house of James Hill, corner of Stoddard and Arbuckle alleys. He said he lived with a member of the house where the trunk had been left, and that the expressman had left it at the wrong address. The trunk was then handed over to him.

THREE lads named Thomas Jenkins, Otto Bierman and J. Hubers, were arrested yesterday afternoon by the brakes of three cars on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, in South Pittsburgh, when the cars proceeded down the track and ran into two others when they jumped the track, and were considerably damaged. A charge of malicious mischief was made before Justice Barker against the boys, Richard S. Nichols, prosecutor. Warrants were issued.

THE arrest of Ann O'Connor and Sarah Woods, the young girls charged with stealing thirty two dollars in money, a fine brooche shawl and other articles from the house of Mr. Geise has already been chronicled. Yesterday Katie O'Connor was arrested on suspicion of being an accessory to the robbery. They had a hearing last evening before Mayor Callow, when they were committed to the House of Refuge. Ann O'Connor, who is not more than fifteen, is said to be married. Her reputed husband, Cyrus Custer, visited the lock-up on Thursday night, and as he was considerably intoxicated he was placed under arrest. He was released yesterday morning upon paying a fine of ten dollars and the costs.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The attraction at this house last night was the sensational play entitled "On Hand," which was performed in a very acceptable manner, Mr. John Thompson sustaining the leading character. This afternoon "On Hand" will be performed at the matinee, and in the evening a double programme will be given, consisting of "Dixie" and "On Hand." The attendance will doubtless be large.

Monday night that popular favorite, Edwin Adams, appears.

Academy of Music.

At this house last night the attraction was "Fanchon, the Cricket," a play well known to our theater goers through the frequent visits of that popular favorite, Maggie Mitchell. Were one called upon to decide which of the two renditions, Maggie's or Miss Putnam's, was the best, it would be a difficult conclusion to arrive at. Suffice it to say that Miss Putnam personified *Fanchon* last night to the pleasing of all present. The young lady acted brilliantly, now and then throwing out a touch of nature which indeed made her audience burst into the most tumultuous applause. Miss Putnam is undoubtedly a talented young actress, and is surrounded by a company of very clever artists. Mr. Brown, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Nash, Miss Hight, and the other ladies and gentlemen of the company, are all excellent performers, and the bills offered are well worthy of the patronage of the theatre going people. At the matinee this afternoon, the "Child of the Regiment" will be performed, and in the evening an enjoyable entertainment will be given.

We are pleased to state that Manager Beamer has made arrangements to retain the Kate Putnam Troupe during next week.

Aim's American Theatre.

There seems to be no cessation in the crowds which nightly visit this popular resort. Every effort is made by the management to give a first-class performance, and the many patrons present nightly fully testify to the success of the efforts made. Thoroughly enjoyable bills are offered for this afternoon and evening.

Trivelli Varieties Theater.

This evening Mr. James Taylor will sing a number of new songs, and Miss Alexandre, Mdlle Gracie, the Hunting, and others of the star combination will appear in their specialties. The programme for this afternoon is a first-class one and embraces the features of the week. A rousing bill to-night.

Look at These Figures for Organs.

But you had better not look too long, as they are selling off rapidly, and in a few days we expect to close them all out. Every instrument guaranteed to be in perfect condition, and in every way first class. We are offering these instruments at these prices only because they are the ordinary cabinet style, in general use until within the last few months, but since the introduction of our new style ressonant cases, we find the demand for them is almost universal, and having a very large stock of the cabinet styles on hand we will sell them at the figures given below rather than hold them over. All of them are of the celebrated Taylor & Farley make.

No. 1 organs, 1 stop, price $125 for $85 cash, or $90 in payments.

No. 2 organs, 5 stops, tremolo, price $155, for $107 cash, or $110 in payments.

No. 5 organs, 5 stops, Vox Humana, price $170, for $120 cash, or $130 in payments.

No. 6 organs, 6 stops, Vox Humana and Voll Celeste, prices $190, at $130 cash, or $140 in payments.

All the above instruments perfectly new, and guaranteed five years.

We have also a large miscellaneous lot of second hand pianos nearly all new organs, that will be sold very low, to get them out of the way. Call on or address, Hamilton, Sign of Celestes, 81 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Continental.

The centrally located and popular restaurant, late under the management of the deceased William Hollingsworth, will be opened for business on Saturday morning. The widow of the late proprietor will carry on the establishment, and Charley Gross will occupy the position of manager. The Continental has always been considered the best restaurant in the city, and it will be the especial care of Mrs. Holtzheimer to see that it still maintains its reputation as heretofore. All the delicacies in the season will be provided, and especial care will be taken to see that everything is served up in the best and most approved style. Old patrons of the establishment are respectfully requested to continue their patronage.

The Singer Sewing Machine

Tells its own story in the great range and variety of excellent and beautiful family sewing which it is capable of doing, and the sales show that its story is not entirely disbelieved or we would not have sold last year One Hundred Eighty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Machines, being more than twice as many machines as there are words in the English language. It has been accomplished with little aid from exhibitions and fairs, excepting only the World's Fair—constituted by homes of the people—where it received the highest award of the highest sales. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

The Family Shoe Store.

The well-known firm of J. H. & W. C. Boreland, proprietors of the family shoe store, have resumed business at their old stand, No. 98 Market st., in the new Morganstern Block. Their new quarters are a great improvement upon those occupied in the old building which was torn down in order to be replaced by the imposing and handsome edifice completed during the past summer. This is one of the oldest retail shoe stores in the city, having been opened by J. H. Boreland, one of the present proprietors, over fifteen years ago. The firm invite the attention of families to their large and varied assortment of all styles of the best quality of goods which they have on hand specially to their order. They are prepared to sell goods at the very lowest figures in keeping with the high character which has been established by their fair dealing. It is a pleasure to us to take pleasure in again introducing this reliable and obliging firm to the favorable notice of our readers.

Save Your St mps.

In this country where labor is so highly remunerative there are many persons who live entirely upon a portion of their earnings for future need. The savings banks afford the most convenient form for the accumulation of sprplus funds, and to these institutions many have been indebted for their rise from poverty to comparative affluence. Our purpose is to point out to those who desire to deposit their money in a savings bank, an institution thoroughly reliable, and whose affairs are managed with acuity and prudence, and, whose admirable location renders it far the most desirable place of deposit for a large portion of the community. We refer to the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank, at the corner of Wylie avenue and Elm street.

$250.

A very good seven-octave piano, in use but six months, will be sold for $250 cash. Catalogue list, $600. On exhibition at Hale's music warerooms, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

Poney for Sale.

Attention is directed to an advertisement under the head of auction sales offering for sale at auction the fine thoroughbred poney, the property of Mr. Stow. It will take place in front of McIlwaine's auction house to-day at ten o'clock.

Workman & Davis, Carriage Manufacturers.

This firm is one of the oldest in the line of doing business in this city. They turn out a superior quality of work finished in splendid style agreeable to the fancy of the purchaser, and the class of work which they execute will be found just as represented. There can be no better place in the city for the purpose of buying a vehicles of any kind, to leave their order then at the office of Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Second street. The firm make a large line of vehicles, from a jagger wagon to a six passenger coach, and remove the old and most approved style for doctor buggies, buck wagons, jump-seat carriages, etc., etc. Give them a call, if for nothing else than to examine their work.

It Answers All Purposes.

Housekeepers who have occasion to buy a cook stove will find that the new one called the Million, manufactured and sold by Messrs. H. Herron & Son, No. 291 Liberty street, will fully meet their requirements. This stove is finely finished, neat, durable, a good baker, and yet can be obtained at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a stove should call and examine it and ascertain the price at which it is sold.

Read These Terms.

The Second National Loan and Homestead Association will sell those beautiful lots at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for one-tenth cash, balance in fifty monthly payments, without interest. Train leaves at 8:30 A. M., Wednesday, October 30.

Free Excursion

Tickets to the sale of the Second National Loan and Homestead Association will be furnished at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Ticket office, Allegheny, next Wednesday morning, October 30, for the sale at Edgeworth. Train leaves at 8:30 A. M.

A New Method of Treating Rupture.

Dr. Reichenbach, No. 11 Market street, positively cures the worst long-standing cases of rupture in from six to eight weeks. All those afflicted should attest the wonderful efficacy of his method of treatment. Any of our readers suffering from rupture, would do well to consult with Dr. Reichenbach, as he can cure it after all other remedies have been tried and failed.

Insure in the Ben. Franklin.

Again we take occasion to bring to the favorable notice of those of our readers who may have property to insure that staunch and reliable home company, the Ben. Franklin, of Allegheny. This company offers superior inducements in the way of security and rates, and all losses incurred by the conflagration promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. For further particulars apply at the office, No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny.

There is no Risk

In purchasing a Singer Sewing Machine, as thousands will testify to its being the best machine in the world. It has been subjected to the severest tests, and to-day it stands, in the opinion of all experienced sewing machine men, unrivaled. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

The Singer

Sewing Machine has now reached a point of perfection which places it far in advance of all others for simplicity and ease of working. The beauty and durability of its stitches, its adaptability to all kinds of work, and freedom from any liability to get out of repair, with other manifold advantages, render it at once preferable to any and all others ever introduced. R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Increased Capacity.

So rapidly has the demand for the celebrated city, farm and plantation iron axle and iron axle thimbleskein wagons, spring wagon, carriage, wheelbarrow and the various other articles manufactured by C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne Wagon Works, increased of late, that they found it necessary to enlarge their capacity and increase their facilities in order to keep pace with their orders. These arrangements having been perfected they can now fill all orders promptly. Office and works Marion avenue, near the Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny.

It Will Pay Everybody

Desiring a delightful excursion, at extraordinary advantage sums terms, to attend the sale of the Second National Loan and Homestead Association next Wednesday morning at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Train leaves at 8:30 A. M.

Wednesday, October 30.

Is the day fixed for the sale of those large and beautiful lots at Edgeworth Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, by the Second National Loan and Homestead Association.

The Gas Works

Are now being built and Water Works are projected near the lots to be sold at Edgeworth Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, October 30th.

The Enterprising Firm

Of D. W. Huntsman & Co., manufacturers and dealers in furniture, Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny City, are now as ever fully alive to the demands of the trade and have in store one of the largest and most complete assortments of furniture ever exhibited in this vicinity. Their stock comprises the most fashionable and fine furniture as well as plainer and more economical kinds, both of their own and of Eastern manufacture. Their prices defy competition. Give them a call and see for yourself.

JOHN J. EVANS.

MARY L. EVANS.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, January 3, 1871.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

An Essay of thirty-two pages, containing important cases, will be sent free to any address.

Important Cures

BY

DR. KEYSER.

Mr. F. B. Howard:

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago you procured from me some dozen bottles of Lung Cure, from which I learned that one or two of your family had been greatly benefited. Will you be kind enough to write out a statement of the results in both cases, as your being so well known cannot fail to be of advantage to me in the sale of a medicine which I believe is destined to be productive of immense good not only in lung diseases, but in all that class of diseases in which alterative and restorative medicines are indicated.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER.

WHEELING, June 27, 1872.

A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons, for the past few years, without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state, and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well known gentleman, has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny City.

DR. KEYSER:—I am glad to be able to report to you that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence upon my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with, I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh; have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

I feel under a sense of obligation to make known to the public the surprising cure of my wife, which not only astonished us, but all the neighbors, as she was supposed to be too far gone in consumption, and by the use of your remedies and treatment she has entirely recovered, and now rejoices in the renewal of her health. She had been treated by several of the best physicians in our vicinity, but could not, or at least did not, get well. They decided her far gone in consumption. She was wasted to a shadow, coughing incessantly night and day, had taken all the remedies, among others cod liver oil, but it was of no use. When I consulted you in August last, you told me that if she pursued your treatment carefully and took your medicines and followed the regulations in regard to diet, she would get well. Her pulse at that time was one hundred and twenty a minute, then it fell to one hundred and six, and gradually began to fall to a natural state. At this time she began to mend in health, her appetite got better and the color returned to her face; her expectorations became natural, and she gradually began to have sweet and refreshing sleep, and all her general symptoms improved. She kept on taking the medicines, although we often were advised to try something else. Now the result shows that we did right in keeping on, as otherwise she might not have got well.

The cough had been of so long standing—over two years—and got worse and worse, until we called on you, and from the first week after she began to take your medicine she began to improve, and I take pleasure in making this public avowal to the beneficial effects of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment, which, under Providence, I believe to have been instrumental in saving her life. My wife is twenty-three years old, and I don't believe she would have lived but for your medicine.

JOHN J. EVANS.

MARY L. EVANS.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, January 3, 1871.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

An Essay of thirty-two pages, containing important cases, will be sent free to any address.

Square Dealing

Is the motto of the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block, and No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny city. At this establishment will be found a large, fine and varied assortment of stylish well-made overcoats suitable for fall or winter wear. While the goods are equal to custom-made, the prices are far below those of any other house. At the Boston Clothing House will also be found a full line of gents' underwear the bargains in which are simply astonishing to any but patrons of the house. In short for anything you want in the line of clothing or gents' furnishing goods we advise you to give the Boston Clothing House a trial with the assurance that you will get first-class goods, low prices and square dealing.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

A Good Investment.

Money invested in a policy of insurance is always a source of gratification to the insured. No one who owns property should hesitate to secure a policy in some thoroughly respons